# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the United Space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardiner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., James F. Beaumont, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7577, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

## Local Matters.

### The University Club.

A second meeting of those interested in forming a University Club was held in Mercury Hall Wednesday evening and it looks as though the club would soon be organized. The report of the investigating committee was very gratifying to those interested in the success of such an organization. Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson presided at the meeting Wednesday evening. The attendance was not as large as that at the previous meeting for the reason that there were a number of those interested who had previous engagements. The clergymen, especially, who attended the first meeting in large numbers, were unable to attend the second meeting because of the Wednesday evening services.

The special committee appointed to investigate and report, stated that 55 persons have signified their intention to join. Something over a hundred had not been heard from in reply. The estimates of the committee showed that with a membership of 125 the club could be started and lease the Club Cottage or some similar building on Bellevue avenue, with a membership fee of $20 and annual dues of $20. The plan of the committee is to rent a commodious cottage with perhaps 12 sleeping rooms to rent to members, establish a restaurant and wine room, have billiard and pool tables and all the accommodations of a first class club.

There is little question as to the number of members that can be secured. It was stated that many of the younger members of the summer colony were desirous of joining, probably to the number of 25 or more. The army and navy officers on special duty here in the summer time will help to swell the number, and many of the summer residents of Jamestown are ready to come into such an organization. It was also announced that many of the university men of this city are holding back until they know what will be done, when they will join.

The special committee was instructed to communicate the proceedings of the meetings to those eligible to membership and secure if possible a statement of the intentions of all those eligible. The meeting then adjourned.

The attempt to shove three fourths of the expense of rebuilding the Stone Bridge on to Newport was in keeping with many other things that have been attempted or carried out by this General Assembly. The Stone Bridge is of very little importance to Newport. In fact it is of much less value to her people than it is to the city of Providence, and it is of less value to any and all of the towns in this state than it is to the city of Fall River in Massachusetts. It would seem that the people of this state, through its General Assembly, were altogether too much in a hurry to assume a big expense in building a new bridge for people outside the state to use almost wholly. Better wait and let the U. S. Government take a hand in this matter. This bridge has been standing for many years, and if the government want a better one let them build it.

### Newport Artillery.

**Annual Inspection by the Adjutant General – Lieutenant Colonel Richardson Discusses the Buffalo Trip.**

Thursday evening occurred the annual inspection of the Newport Artillery by Brigadier General Frederic M. Sackett, adjutant general of the state, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General John H. Wetherell of this city. Previous to the arrival of the Inspecting officers, Col. Bliss formed his battalion for some last instructions. The Newport Military Band rendered several selections. There was quite a large attendance of civilians at the armory, including several former commanding officers and a number of former members of the company. Congressman Melville Bull was an interested spectator.

Upon the arrival of General Sackett and Colonel Wetherell the command presented arms and the inspection began at once. General Sackett made a rigid inspection of the arms and equipment of the men, wiping the rifles with his white gloves in search of delinquencies in cleanliness. At the conclusion of this portion of his inspection he turned to a former colonel of the company and exhibited his still spotless gloves with the remark that he could do that with no other company in the state. The company was briefly inspected in marching, battalion formation, and the manual of arms. The ceremony of guard mounting was more prolonged. Captain Flagg, as officer of the guard, handled his men in a very creditable manner, and all performed their duties with zest. When General Sackett was arrested in an attempt to "run the guard" and was taken before the officer of the guard, the audience broke into prolonged applause.

The company as usual was found to be in excellent condition, and is clearly entitled to the honor of being the best disciplined organization in the state. The inspecting officers had visited the United Train of Artillery of Providence on the previous evening. The marked contrast between the two organizations cast additional lustre on the appearance and performance of the Newport Company.

During the evening Lieutenant Colonel Richardson was interviewed on the proposed excursion by the company to Buffalo. Col. Richardson returned from that city last Tuesday, having visited the exposition city as a representative of the company to see what the conditions would be during the progress of the Pan-American Exposition. He secured an interview with Director General Buchanan, who received him courteously and expressed pleasure at the proposed visit of the company. The directors of the exposition hope to establish a military camping ground within the fair grounds, and, if so, will allot a certain time to the Newport Artillery. In case this camp ground is not established Col. Richardson has secured a field just north of the exposition grounds, where the company can camp during their visit.

The city of Buffalo is the headquarters of two regiments of the New York National Guard. Col. Richardson while there met both Colonel Fox of the 74th regiment and Colonel Welsh of the 65th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., both of whom assured him that they would be more than pleased to have the Newport Artillery visit Buffalo. The armory of the 74th is one of the finest in the country. He also made arrangements with the Park Hotel for accommodations for the guests of the company.

The arrangements for the trip have not yet been perfected in detail, but the present plan is to leave here on Saturday, September 28, for Buffalo, via New York city. The command will remain in Buffalo seven days. There will doubtless be parades and exhibition drills during its stay but these details have not yet been arranged.

Col. Richardson visited the exposition grounds and was much pleased with their arrangement. The buildings will compare favorably with the World's Fair at Chicago, but the monotonous white of the Chicago buildings is improved upon by the addition of varied colors at Buffalo. The exposition grounds are located about three miles from the city and are easily accessible by steam and electric roads.

Col. Richardson is much pleased with the conditions that he found on his trip and is confident that the company will turn out with full numbers in September and will have a most enjoyable outing.

The Election Returning Board appointed by the governor consists of Frank E. Holden, Woonsocket; Addison S. Hopkins, Burrillville; Thomas H. Donahue, Providence; George R. Lawton, Tiverton; Charles H. Handy, Warren.

The act providing for the repeal of the Newport police commission act was yesterday defeated by a vote of 23 to 21.

### Long Wharf.

In the discussion of Long wharf improvement there is a disposition to raise a question as to the title to the property involved. This is a diversion from the question in hand and can result in no good. The title has been in the proprietors over one hundred and sixty years. It was from the town and to all the town's right to one hundred and forty feet wide, running to and across Gravelly Point, 800 feet into the water towards Goat Island; also a title by deed from all owners of property covered by the grant. Surely a title remaining unquestioned so long need not be questioned now.

But at this stage of the affair it is enough to know that it does not belong to the city, neither does it belong to the railroad company, but is to be acquired in order to make the proposed improvements.

Forty years ago the writer proposed a plan for improvement of the roadway of Long wharf and seven years ago he submitted another to a city official which either got into his waste basket, or was safely pidgeon holed. This was to widen the road thirty feet and other improvements that seemed feasible at that time.

Surely no part of the city needs so much and none has been neglected so long and allowed to grow worse and worse. It is a marvel that this, the first watering place in this country, should have been so careless about this, the principal entrance to and exit from the city. In former times Long wharf was largely occupied by boat shops and was then a place of resort for very many of our people—retired merchants, sea captains, and others when leasure hours relieved them from business. Its attractions were its situation, fronting the South with a fine prospect of the harbor, and its surroundings and a sunny exposure, protected from the cool Northern winds; the cool but pleasant days of winter were tempered to a degree that made it the most comfortable as well as the most attractive place in the city.

Now in place of boat shops it has junk shops and ten or more bar rooms. Besides it has been very much disfigured by sheds, and buildings on the south side that shade it, and obstruct the view. The road bed is mud and its side walks puddles of water. And woe betide the poor traveler that seeks the New York depot on a wet and dark night! If he escapes accidents, or a possible assault, and reaches Washington street he is bewildered amid car tracks and mud, and left to find his way as best he can to the depot.

In dealing with this subject it is essential that some clear understanding be had of what is wanted, or required—First, what plans, if any, the railroad may have regarding a local depot and its approaches; second, the city's, who is interested in having a good avenue and approach to such depot and any other depots as may be located contiguous to it. J. M. K. S.

### Southern Farm Laborers.

Spring has come! Anyway the Virginia negroes have arrived to work on the island farms. The northerly flight of the wild geese, the first appearance of the robins, and the arrival of these Southern laborers are sure indications of the advent of the balmy days of spring. The first flight of the migratory humans landed in this city last Sunday morning. True to precedent they sought the vicinity of Washington square and there awaited the approach of possible employers. Many of them had situations engaged before their arrival, but that made no difference to their morning programme. They must gather on Washington square and talk matters over with their fellow travelers or with others of their race who had spent the winter in the north. Soon the distribution toward the farms began and the impromptu meeting drifted away into different parts of the island. The cars of the island road carried many of them to their destinations and the numbers patronizing this line resulted in considerable overcrowding.

Talk of the Joy line of steamers from Providence to New York landing at Newport has been revived simultaneously with a rumor that a new wharf will be built on "The Point." Permission has been granted by the war department to build a commodious wharf from the Cope estate on Washington street which has been purchased by Messrs. Shepley and Hamilton.

A cab containing Mr. Lorillard Spencer and driven by Timothy J. McDonald ran away on Dearborn street Thursday evening. The conveyance crashed into Waterson's barber shop on Thames street, the horse penetrating to the interior of the shop. Very fortunately no one was injured but it was a narrow escape for every one concerned.

At a meeting of Malbone Lodge, No. 93, New England Order of Protection, held Thursday evening eight applications for membership were received.

### A Successful Opening.

The millinery opening at Schreier's during this week has met with the success it so richly deserves. The enormous and magnificent display was indeed worthy of a visit, the attractions being so vast that we can enumerate but few of the many things which attract our attention on entering this well-known house.

The hats are somewhat lower in the crown and the style of trimming low and broad with hats tipped on side, raised by a band under the brim finished with flowers. Soft materials such as chiffons, mouslines, and silks, are shown in abundance, while ornaments in brass and rhine-stones are also used, but flowers lead as it can be readily seen that flowers form the chief trimmings, the rose and foliage leading. Fancy straw braids show an element of strength in the make-up of headwear, intermingled with soft materials. The colors are light—light blue, maize, pink, rose, lilac, yellow and grey. Gold is also a prominent feature in millinery trimmings this season. It is shown up in gold laces, gimps, braids, and crowns.

There are busy times in store for the coming week, and those desiring Easter millinery will find a choice selection and much to admire by visiting Schreier's Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

### Annapolis Cadetship.

On June 30 there will be a vacancy for this district in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Congressman Bull has arranged to secure a candidate for the vacancy by competitive examination. The examination will be held at the State Normal School in Providence on Saturday, April 30. Applicants are requested to at once notify Mr. Frank E. Thompson, head master of the Rogers High School in this city, of their intention to take the examination. The applicant must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years; the one receiving the highest rating will be selected as the principal candidate and the second will be chosen as alternate, to receive the appointment if the principal is rejected by the examining board at the Naval Academy.

Mr. M. S. Gibson will manage the Hotel Thorndike at Jamestown during the coming season. He has paid several visits to this city and Jamestown and has inaugurated a number of repairs to the building. The house was thoroughly renovated last season so that there is little to be done this year except a few alterations which will add to the attractiveness of the house. The building is being repainted on the exterior, a new elevator is being put in, a new electric plant installed and a number of bath houses will be built. Mr. Gibson has had a wide experience in the hotel business and was connected with the Thorndike last year, but not as sole manager. A number of bookings for the season of 1901 have already been made.

The deficiency in rainfall for the past two years, of which farmers, water works men and others have had cause to complain, has been largely lessened this week. The rainfall in the past few days has been much above the average. Although there have been intervals of a day or so between storms, there was no time lost in sending the rain as soon as the clouds had formed. As a consequence of the heavy rains, streets have been washed, cellars flooded, and brooks and ponds swollen almost to the average, notwithstanding the accumulated deficiency. Tuesday night the violent rain about midnight was accompanied by thunder and lightning which lasted for about a half hour, some of the electrical explosions being of a heavy nature.

A change in the method of granting liquor and tavern licenses is promised by the police commission. This board held a special meeting on Monday and decided that bonds for licensed liquor dealers must be issued by some responsible bond company. Tavern licenses, instead of being granted indiscriminately, will be given only for places having at least 10 rooms available for guests over the number required for the proprietor's family.

Lieutenant Lewis Brown, Jr., has joined his regiment in Cuba and has been assigned to Captain Gresham's troop, Seventh Cavalry. Several troops of this regiment will shortly start on a prolonged practice march through the back country of the island, a march which will probably have two objects in view.

On another page of this paper will be found an article sent out by the Good Government Club of Tiverton. The article was prepared by a committee of the club and should be of interest not only to residents of Tiverton but to all interested in the progress of the honest and capable administration of town affairs.

### Recent Deaths.

**Augustus French.**

Mr. Augustus French of this city died at the Soldiers' Home in Bristol on Monday, death being due to apoplexy. He was over 70 years of age and had been in poor health for some years.

Mr. French was a well known resident here, where he had lived all his life. He was at one time engaged in the manufacture of hats, having inherited the business from his father, the late Ira French. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the First Rhode Island Regiment, in which he served as long as the regiment was in the service.

Mr. French was very fond of music and took a leading part in musical affairs in this city. He had served as organist of several different churches and was at one time teacher of singing in the public schools. He arranged and conducted a number of public musical entertainments by local musicians. He was a member of Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and of Rhode Island Lodge and Aquidneck Encampment, I. O. O. F.

He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Curtis of Chicago. Two sisters, Mrs. William Allen of this city and Mrs. Taber of Quincy, Mass., also survive him.

Funeral services were held at the Belmont Memorial chapel on Thursday afternoon and were attended by Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., and Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F.

**Mabel Northup.**

The sudden and entirely unexpected death of Miss Mabel Northup at an early hour on Friday morning has cast a deep gloom over her family and her many friends among the younger residents of the city. She was thought to be on the high road to recovery from the effects of a recent operation and it was not expected that there would be any ill results. A sudden turn for the worse occurred Thursday night and before the dawn of another day life had departed.

Miss Northup was a most estimable young lady with a host of friends. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. T. Northup. Her father is a sergeant of police. She was an attendant and active worker at the Thames street M. E. church and was a member of various church societies.

### Methodist Social Union.

The postponed meeting of the Island Methodist Social Union was held with the Portsmouth church Monday evening and the attendance was large, including a number of persons from the churches of this city. After a delightful supper served by the ladies of the church, the literary and business meeting was held. Rev. J. H. MacDonald, pastor of St. Paul's church of Fall River, was the speaker of the evening, his subject being "The Church's Call."

At the business meeting a committee was appointed to draw suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. A. C. Titus and officers were elected as follows:

President—F. Fred Knull.
Vice President—Robert L. Batchelder.
Secretary—A. Herbert Ward.
Treasurer—Frederick Weir.

The Hawthorne Musical Club of Boston was the star attraction at the entertainment by Coronent Council, No. 64, Royal Arcanum, on Friday evening of last week. The programme was an excellent one and well rendered. A collation was served after which dancing was enjoyed. The occasion of the entertainment was the 23d anniversary of the council. The matter of arrangements was left to an efficient committee consisting of Regent William H. Young, Past Regents John P. Peckham, John Mahan and George W. Tilley, Vice Regent William F. Watson, Secretary James W. Langley, Collector John M. Taylor, Warden A. E. Burnside Davis and Musical Director George A. Pritchard.

Considerable work is being done on the streets under the direction of Street Commissioner McLeish. The stone crusher at the city quarry is being worked to its fullest capacity. Some of the streets will require a considerable expenditure for material and labor before they are in fit condition for summer use. It is about time that Broadway was accorded the improvement to which it is entitled as one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

The Rogers High School boys are getting their baseball team into shape for the spring games and hope to have a strong organization. Out door practice has been begun in earnest and the members of the team are being chosen from about 15 candidates. The base ball team of this school has had a high standing among the neighboring high and preparatory schools for a number of years.

The annual distribution of sample seeds from the government has begun and sample packages have been received in all parts of this county, having been sent by Congressman Bull.

### Middletown.

DEATH OF SARAH BURROUGHS.—By the death of Miss Sarah Burroughs, which occurred at the residence of David Coggeshall, on the West Main road, last Monday morning, the family name of Burroughs lost its only remaining representative on the island, as far as known. At one time in Newport, the name of Burroughs was quite familiar and there were several families designated by it. Like the Gould, the Greene and the Cranston families, they apparently now have but few descendants in these parts. Miss Burroughs was the eldest daughter of Captain John Burroughs and Thankful Allen, who reared a family of seven children, none of whom left any descendants. Captain Burroughs was, in his time, one of the noted sailing masters who hailed from the port of Newport and he had two sons, John and Joseph, who also followed the sea, and the younger, Joseph, lost his life there. The captain and his son John both died before 1860. Miss Burroughs' other brother George, was well known in Newport. He resided on Ball street for a number of years. He was at one time colonel of the Old Guards and was also prominently identified with the Newport Fire Department. Before the war, Miss Burroughs conducted an employment store on Thames street, which was the medium for disposing of needlework and other like domestic manufactures of women seeking a livelihood. One sister, Elizabeth, died in early maidenhood, another, Hannah, died in 1860, while Mary C., the widow of David King, died in 1892. Miss Burroughs had resided with her cousin, David Coggeshall, for more than twenty years. Her funeral was solemnized from the Belmont Memorial Chapel in Newport on Wednesday afternoon the religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles G. Gilliatt, and the burial being in the family lot in the Island Cemetery. Many years ago Miss Burroughs became a communicant of Zion Episcopal Church when located on Clarke street.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.—Notifications have been posted for the town meeting to be held on Wednesday next, beginning at ten o'clock. The meeting will be conducted after the old fashioned democratic manner. It will not be hampered by any secret ballot or voting machine. Voting by ballot will be simply putting one ballot in the box at a time and as suits the convenience of the elector. Town officers will be elected and the rate of town tax for another year will be determined. The necessary appropriations will be made in behalf of the schools and highways. As the State is seeking to increase its revenue and will probably impose additional tax, in order to keep pace with this increase and other augmented municipal expenditures, it will become necessary for the town to devise some way for supplying the increase and the only way apparent, is by increasing the tax.

### Changes on the Sea View.

On the first of April the Sea View Railroad Co. will adopt the ticket system, requiring passengers to purchase tickets before boarding the car. Ticket offices are being established at the various stations along the line and in Providence. The company is equipping its cars with four motors and preparing its roadbed for a higher rate of speed. New cars are to be purchased and a new auxiliary power station erected in preparation for the enormous summer travel which is expected from Providence.

The Miantonock Golf Club is contemplating a change of its quarters in Middletown from the Bryer farm on the East Main road to the Hayward farm on the West Main road. The proposed location is nearer the city and many of the members think that a better course can be maintained at a less expense than at the present location. A nine hole course has been platted on the proposed new site, the outlay of which is very attractive. The course on the Bryer farm will be used during the coming season in any event, but another year may see the club's home on the other side of the island.

The A. C. Titus Company are advertising a large clearance sale of household furniture, carpets, rugs, chairs, etc., at prices that should result in disposing of their stock at once. The stock of this firm is large and was selected with care, so that the bargains advertised should be of value to the purchaser. A glance at their advertisement on the eighth page of this issue will reveal some exceptional opportunities for the shrewd purchaser.

The basket ball team of the Newport Naval Reserves went to Bristol last Saturday to play the team of the Bristol Reserves. The Newport team came off victorious, the score being 10 to 7. About forty Newporters accompanied the local players. The teams were made up as follows: Newports—Maher and James, forwards; McLean, centre; O'Neill and Beattie, backs. Bristol—Anderson and Rounds, forward; P. McCaughey, centre; T. McCaughey and Salisbury, backs.

The representative in the General Assembly that is taken from Newport will go to the new district of Narragansett.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs are expected to open their cottage about May first.

Rev. Frederick B. Cole of Wickford preached at Kay Chapel Thursday evening.

# A QUESTION OF COURAGE

BY FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER XII. CONTINUED.

The attack did not last long, and about the time the blood began to tingle in his veins again he heard the muffled trampling of horses approaching along the dusty road. At the signal the very recollection of his late discomposure seemed somehow to vanish into the limbo of a remote past; his pulses quickened and his muscles thrilled with the vibrations of an accumulating energy that sang joyously as it leaped through the tense nerves and the throbbing arteries. His sharpened senses were unnaturally acute; he heard the woody clink of the rails as the men made a breach in the zigzag fence, then the smothered hoof-beats of the horses coming across the soft turf of the lawn; a moment later, in an interval of silence, he fancied he could almost hear the whispered instructions given to Jed. When the two men emerged from the deeper shadows of the grove he saw them quite distinctly in the starlight; they came directly toward his hiding place, and when they paused within a few feet of the trees he could scarcely restrain the eager ferocity that prompted him to rush out upon them. In the instant of hesitation he had time to note that one of them carried an armful of kindling wood; the man gathered it into a firmer hold while they paused, and there was a smothered tinkle of breaking glass, and the pungent odor of kerosene filled the air.

"What was that thar noise?" asked the other.

"Hit's that thar blame' bottle o' coal-oil, that's what hit is; hit's done bu'sted an' run all down into my boots," replied the first; and they moved forward and disappeared behind the corner of the house.

Ringbrand kept them in sight as long as he could, and then ran across to the clump of laurels, going down on his hands and knees and staring intently into the gloom until he found them again, two darker blots of shadow crouching in the angle formed by the bay window in the parlor. While he was straining his eyes to catch the gleam of the match which would be the signal for their return, he did not hear the stealthy steps of a man who was approached him from behind, nor did he know of its presence when the gliding figure came quite close and stood with clubbed gun waiting for him to rise.

The appearance of the third brother upon the scene was due to the fact that Ludlow had chosen his position unfortunately and so was unable to see the men when they dismounted. For this reason, he waited until he was sure that the two incendiaries had started for the house, and the delay gave the holder of horses time to yield to a sudden impulse born of a desire to know if his warning to Hester had accomplished its purpose. Looping the horses' bridles together and throwing them over the branch of a tree, he followed noiselessly in the footsteps of his brothers; and coming out on the open lawn in time to catch a glimpse of Ringbrand as he ran across to the laurels, he crept forward until he stood with uplifted gun behind the unsuspecting sentinel. When Ringbrand rose at the flash of the match, the poised rifle cut a quick circle in the air and descended with a blow that sent him back to his knees with a thousand scintillating motes dancing before his eyes; for a single confused instant he thought the end had come, and then he felt the revivifying breath of the spirit of battle which seemed to inspire him with the reckless and invincible courage of his warlike ancestors. Leaping to his feet, he fell upon his assailant with irresistible fury; there was a sharp, breathless struggle, a fierce clutching for under-holds, and then Ringbrand swung the slight form of his antagonist over his head and dashed it, limp and helpless, against the bole of the oak.

While this bit of by-play was going on behind the laurels, another incident occured which further disarranged Ringbrand's plans and left Col. Latimer and Henry in doubt as to what they should do. When the elder Bynum stooped to light the pile of kindlings, Bud started back toward the ambush alone; and as the first match went out, the younger brother had time to reach the clump of laurels before Jeff could find and light another. Seeing but one of the men appear, the colonel and his son both hesitated, and Bud confronted Ringbrand just as the latter recovered himself from the grapple with Jed. There was no time for deliberation, and, realizing that the mountaineer could not use his rifle at close quarters, he flung himself upon the newcomer, taking him unawares and throwing him heavily just as a bright blaze sprang up beside the house and a howl of agony rang out on the still air of the night. A single glance revealed the cause of both. There was a terrible picture of a man wrapped in a winding sheet of flame and running toward him—a yelling human torch blazing from head to foot and swinging its fiery arms frantically as it ran.

At such a crisis, thought and action are one. Shaking himself loose from the grasp of the struggling young brother, Ringbrand quieted him with a single deliberate blow with the butt of the pistol; the next instant he had tripped the shrieking firebrand and was rolling it over and over in the damp grass when the colonel and Henry ran up. It was all over quickly, and they were binding Jed and Bud when Ludlow joined them. The colonel sent Henry to arouse the negro servants, with orders to get the horses and the farm wagon ready at once, and then an awed little group gathered around the burned man while Ludlow examined his injuries by the light of the lanterns.

"I guess he's past help," he said, quietly. "How did it happen?"

Ringbrand answered: "It was kerosene. He had a bottle in his pocket, and broke it just as they passed me. He was carrying an armful of wood."

Ludlow glanced at the other two: "I missed my man, but I see you have him. How did you manage it?"

"I didn't manage it: It was managed for me," replied Ringbrand, lowering his voice at the sound of a slight noise at one of the upper windows of the mansion. "When I got upon my feet behind the laurels there, some one knocked me down with a clubbed gun; I tried it again, and threw the fellow just as the other came up. I closed with that one to keep him from using his rifle; and as we fell, I saw the third man in a blaze."

Henry's post had been nearest to the bay window, and he told how Jeff had tried twice to light the kindlings, and how the blaze had enveloped him as he was making the third attempt. While he was telling about it, the front door of the house was opened from within, and the colonel left the group and stood for some minutes talking with some one in the hall. Presently he called out: "You-all didn't get hurt, did you, Mr. Ringbrand?"

"Not worth mentioning," was the reply, and Ringbrand was sufficiently human to give place to the hope that Hester had seen something of the struggle, and to rejoice in the thought that her anxiety had prompted the inquiry.

The door closed again when the wagon was driven up, and the colonel helped the others to lift the injured man to the bed of straw in the deep box. When he had been made as comfortable as possible, the two others were swung up behind and tied securely; and the colonel, Ludlow and Ringbrand drove down to Tregarthen with their prisoners.

The colonel said little until the wagon stopped on its return to "The Laurels" to set the two younger men down at Ludlow's gate; then he rose and held out his hand to Ringbrand. "I reckon you 'preciate how I feel, Mr. Ringbrand, an' I'm mighty proud to acknowledge my obligations, an' the obligations of the whole fam'ly, to you, seh. We-all ain't gwine to fo'get this heah night the longes' day thah's a Latimer livin',"—the colonel's idiom grew stronger under the influence of emotion—"an' I want to say right heah afore Tom Ludlow, seh, that as long as thah is a Latimer livin', he'll be proud to tell his child'en an' his grandchild'en that we-all are beholden to you, seh, for ouh lives an' for ouh property."

Ringbrand saw through the thin mask of grandiloquence, and hastened to assure the colonel that he was only too glad to have been in time. "Only don't call it an obligation, colonel," he added; "the motive was purely selfish—in a way that you'd hardly understand if I tried to explain it."

The colonel said much more to the same purpose, and would not leave them until he had extracted a promise from Ringbrand to extend his visit. When they had finally bidden him good-night, and Ludlow was opening the house door with his latch-key, Ringbrand said: "If you love me, Tom, let me sleep all day to-morrow if I can: I'm about dead on my feet."

## XIII.

ANSWERS VARIOUS.

Ringbrand slept next day until after noon, coming down to a very late dinner feeling as if he had circumnavigated the globe in the wrong direction and so lost a day out of the calendar. Mrs. Ludlow, having slaked the imperative thirst of her curiosity at the well of her husband's information, spared him the task of recounting his adventures at length; but she managed to make him give a very fair description of the battle at "The Laurels" from the point of view of the chief actor therein, ruthlessly ignoring his modest endeavors to dwell lightly upon his own achievements. She listened with lively appreciation, making a comical little grimace of incredulous scorn as he concluded. "And Tom thought—shan't I pour you another cup of tea?"

"Thank you; what were you about to say?"

"I did say it. I asked if you would have another cup of tea."

"No, but about what Tom thought."

"Oh! Tom thought you'd sleep right along till to-morrow morning," she replied, with unblushing effrontery. "And that reminds me: Henry's been down to inquire after you, and I told him you'd pay your respects at 'The Laurels' this afternoon."

"How did you know I would?"

"I knew you'd do anything I promised for you."

"Well (since you've committed yourself,) I suppose I'll have to go."

"Oh, please don't!" she urged, teasingly. "It's a long, long walk, and it's so dreadfully hot: I'd go back to bed again, if I were you."

"And impugn your reputation for truth and veracity?—that would be very unthankful; you see you've made it impossible for me not to go." Then, with diplomatic abruptness: "Haven't you anything to tell me before I start?"

"You asked me that question last night, and I'll make you the same answer: you may give Hester my love."

"Thank you so much. Perhaps I shall go back to New York to-morrow."

"Perhaps you will; and perhaps the world came to an end yesterday. I think one is about as probable as the other."

"Oh! then you know of some good reason why I should stay."

"Yes, the best of reasons: you're not able to travel, yet."

Ringbrand laughed and reached for his hat. "Just watch me climb that hill, and then you may repent at leisure," he said.

An hour later he was comfortably established upon the veranda of the colonel's home, lounging invalid-wise in the library easy-chair which Hester had insisted upon dragging out for him. They had been talking about the feud, his imprisonment in the cave, and all the exciting events of the past few days; and Ringbrand had been trying with a palpable effort at ingenuousness to bring the conversation around by easy and graduated approaches to the subject nearest his heart. On the long walk up the mountain he had forecast the manner of these approaches with such strict fidelity to details that he now found it impossible to break away from the entanglement of set speeches and supposed answers, and every fresh endeavor seemed to involve him more hopelessly. Even the perversity of inanimate objects added to his helplessness. How could one talk upon serious subjects from the lazy restrum of an easy-chair whose high back took away the last vestige of one's dignity?—and when he sat up the comfortable hollow of the low seat brought his knees and his chin together in an attitude that was pathetically inadequate to the requirements of the case. Once or twice he had tried to rise, but Hester had protested playfully, saying that he must consider himself an invalid, if only for that afternoon. To add to his embarrassment, she left her own chair and began to saunter up and down the veranda in front of him, snipping dead leaves from the ivy on the railing as she talked.

He watched her furtively while the ear of idle talk ran smoothly over endless stretches of track wherein there were no crossings or switches, until the subtle intoxication of her beauty began to make his replies irrelevant. At last she stopped just opposite his chair and leaned over the railing to recover a wandering spray of ivy; while she stood there with her back toward him, he broke off in the middle of a sentence and said abruptly: "Miss Hester, I love you very much."

She recovered herself instantly, and he saw the suppressed laughter in her eyes as she turned toward him. He was on his feet in a moment. "Miss Latimer, I beg your pardon—indeed I do—it wasn't at all what I meant—oh, horror!, what am I saying!—I did mean it, only I didn't intend saying it just that way. Please don't laugh at me; it'll break my heart; I'm dreadfully in earnest. If I do talk like an imbecile, Hester, dear, do you love me just a little, and will you be my wife?"

He was holding her hand now, and looking down into her face with an appeal in his eyes that quite atoned for the halting speech, and she hid her face on his shoulder, saying: "Oh, I'm so glad!"

"Glad of what, Hester?" he asked, drawing her closer to him.

Her face was suffused with blushes when she raised it shyly to his, but the merriment still twinkled in her eyes.

"Glad of what, Hester?" he asked, drawing her closer to him.

"Glad that you found it impossible to be quite correct; you don't know—how much it makes me—" the last two words were whispered to the lapel of his coat, but he heard them and folded her in his arms. After the rapturous interval, he asked: "And did you think I was very conventional?"

"I used to; the people in your stories always seem to do just the right thing at the right time. Tell me, did you ever make one of your heroes say anything like—like you did a few minutes ago?"

"Heaven forbid!" he answered fervently; "but then one can always imagine better things than he can do."

There was another eloquent interval, and then she looked up again. "Was that what you meant to tell me the night you went away?"

"Partly; but there was something that prevented me—something that perhaps, should have made me keep silent to-day. You remember what we were saying about personal courage; I thought then that I was a born coward, and I'm not entirely sure of the contrary yet."

She held him off at arm's length and looked at him with loving pride kindling in her beautiful eyes. "It is like you to talk that way, after what you did last night—father has told me all about it; and, besides, I saw you try to save that man's life at the risk of your own—and after he had tried to kill you, too!"

"That was nothing but common humanity," he answered quietly. "You don't know how I had to cling to that tree there to keep from running away just before the Bynums rode up."

"I don't believe a single word of it," she asserted calmly, as he led her to a seat on the wide rustic settle at the end of the veranda; and then a sudden gleam of common sense came to him in the thought that perhaps it might be wise not to argue the point with her, then or ever.

They were married in the little church in Tregarthen a week after the trial of Jed and Bud Bynum, and the Ludlows gave them a wedding breakfast in the cozy little dining-room of the house on the hill before they started on their journey northward. Ringbrand was in his room, hurriedly packing his valises, and Ludlow ran up to tell him that there was still plenty of time in which to catch the train.

"When are you coming south again, Hugh?" he asked, pacing the floor of the small apartment with his hands in his pockets.

"Oh, I don't know; whenever Hester gets homesick, I suppose."

"Well, I can't promise you a fight or a wedding the next time you come, but we'll try to keep you interested in some way. By the way, Hugh, it was generous of you not to prefer a charge of murder against those fellows for trying to kill you in the cave."

"It was quite unnecessary; a thirty-year sentence is severe enough to satisfy a more vindictive person than I ever aspire to be. Besides, you forgot that it was Jeff who did the shooting, and his fate was sufficiently horrible."

"It was, indeed; and that makes me think—I saw the sister at the trial. I wonder what has become of her?"

"She has gone to her uncle in Texas."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, for I sent her."

"You?"

"Yes."

"And she didn't try to kill you before she left?"

"Oh, no; she was too sorrowful to think of vengeance. Besides, I think she did me the justice to believe that I acted fairly."

Ludlow pursed his lips and whistled softly, continuing his restless march while Ringbrand fastened the last strap. Suddenly he stopped in his walk and regarded the younger man with a look of quizzical curiosity. "Hugh, what's become of that little fad of yours about personal courage and such things?"

"I told you once that I hoped I had left it in the hole on the mountain. I think it is still there," was the quiet reply, and they went down to the waiting bridal party.

The accommodation train swung slowly around the curve below Tregarthen, and the intervening spur of the mountain shut out the last view of the little village and its smoking furnace. Ringbrand closed the window when the cinders began to blow in, and, looking around the dingy interior of the car, thought of that other eventful journey taken in the same vehicle. He bent toward the small pink ear at his shoulder and whispered: "Do you know where I first began to love you, Hester?"

"No," she answered, drawing her veil down so that she could blush comfortably.

"It was right here; you were sitting in this very seat, only it was turned the other way. I saw you get on the train at Chilwanee, and ran after you like a school-boy. That was the beginning of it."

And the end is not yet.

THE END.

## REGISTERED MAIL.

Many Clerks Handle and Verify Each Package.

In the New York post office, when a letter is presented for registration it is inspected by the receiving clerk to ascertain whether it is in good condition, firmly sealed, properly addressed and sufficiently prepaid, and that the name of the sender has been indorsed on it. These requirements being met, the clerk records the letter in a book composed of alternate thin and thick leaves, a manifold copy of the entry being obtained by means of a sheet of carbon paper placed between the two.

The thin sheets are perforated in oblong sections for ready separation, and constitute the receipts issued to the public. Each receipt bears a distinct number in a series running from one to one hundred thousand, and every letter registered has the number of the receipt issued for it indorsed on its face.

The condition of the letter envelope is now inspected by another clerk, and if perfect, the imprint of a hand stamp is impressed across the edge of the flap to betray any tampering.

These preliminaries being completed, a card known as the return receipt is prepared and attached to the letter by means of a rubber band. On one side of the card appear the number, date of mailing, name of addressee, and destination of the letter; on the other, the name and full address of the sender, to whom the receipted card will be returned when the letter has been delivered.

In its numerical order the letter passes to a separating clerk, and with 99 others, composing an even 100, is distributed to one of the six cases, where it will be further treated. The separating clerk verifies the count of each 100 letters before separating another 100, and, as frequently as may be necessary, delivers each subdivision to the clerks in charge of the cases.

A case consists of a long table with a set of pigeon holes bearing the names of the large cities in the section of the country assigned to that case, and in these pigeon holes the clerk in charge boxes the letters, and from time to time parcels them out to his assistants.

The next step is the preparation of what is known as a registered package envelope. This consists of an ingeniously contrived envelope specially manufactured out of particularly tough paper for the use to which it is put, and also numbered in a series of 100,000.

On the face of each envelope appears its number and spaces for the name of the post office, county and state to which it will be sent, while the back is arranged for notations of its condition by every postal official through whose hands it subsequently passes. One of these envelopes having been addressed, entry of the letter to be inclosed in it is made on a registry bill, which shows the date of mailing, name of the post office using it, name of the post office to which it will be sent, number of the registered package envelope, and, finally, the registered number of the letter to be placed in it and the name of its addressee.

The bill and the letter are placed in this envelope, which then passes to a clerk, who removes its contents, compares the letter with the entry on the bill, and calls the registered letter and registered package envelope numbers, together with their destination, to an assistant, who records these particulars in the mailing book. The letter and bill are now replaced in the envelope, and it passes to another clerk for final verification of contents and sealing.

The sealing consists in an application of blue mucilage to the three flaps of the envelope, which when once closed cannot be reopened without mutilations, the blue mucilage exposing any attempt to open the envelope by any steaming process. The postmark showing the mailing office and the date is now affixed, and the envelope, with a lot of others from the same case, goes to the pouch room, where another separation is necessary in order that it may get to the registered pouch that will carry it to the distributing office nearest its final destination.

The contents of the registered package envelope can now only be ascertained by reference to the registered letter numbers charged against the envelope number in the mailing book, or the more full description of the letters on the registry bill, which is under seal, and, therefore, inaccessible.

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(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)


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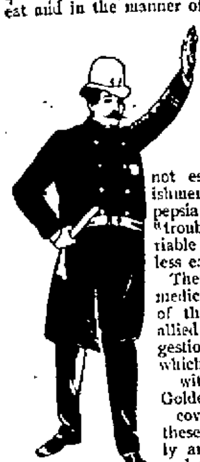

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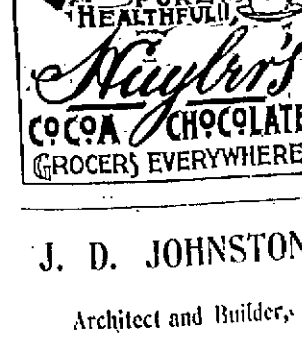




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## A FROSTY MORNING.

I love these frosty mornings,
When all the outer air
Is tingling with a freshness
And vim beyond compare.

The north wind in the tree tops
Proclaims the coming dawn,
And sends the crisp leaves rattling
Across the frozen lawn.

From some adjacent farmyard
A watchful chanticleer
With raucous, joyous crowing
Assails the atmosphere.

Then, nearer home, a watchdog,
Awakened from his sleep,
Gives voice to his resentment
In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon, bound for market,
Goes creaking down the road;
I hear the axles groaning
Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window,
And on the pane, I see,
Jack Frost has limned a picture
Of silvery tracery.

Now, from the servants' stairway
Slow feet pass down the hall;
And then a kitchen shutter
Clangs out against the wall.

I love these frosty mornings,
To note these things, and then—
To draw the bedclothes closer
And go to sleep again.
—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

## FATHER AND SON

THE man who speaks loudly in public places of the valuables of his sideboard and the insecurity of his front door may safely be put down as an amiable idiot. Yet Thomas Nedham, of the firm of Nedham & Wilkins, was no fool. He was reputed to be a cute man of business, who knew how to keep his counsel when his money was at stake; and yet here he was to-night, on the front seat of a crowded omnibus, boasting to his neighbour that his silver plate was the heaviest in all Hampstead.

"Burglars?" he laughed, in answer to a question. "I have been 30 years a householder, and never one of the gentry has deigned to visit me. I often think that the man who takes no precaution comes off best in this matter. I have known some men spend half a fortune in locks and bolts, and have a housebreaker in as regular as the chimney sweep. You did not know my partner, Wilkins? He's been dead these dozen years; and before things went wrong with him, and I bought him out, he had a collection of coins worth £4,000. Well, he kept the treasure in a room whose windows were sheathed nightly in heavy shutters, bolted and bolted again. But, of course, he rose one fine morning to find the lot gone. That broke the old fellow's heart, and from then till they placed him in Norwood cemetery he was never off the rocks."

As the old gentleman proceeded in a lower voice to tell stories of the burglaries that he had known befall his friends the tall young fellow immediately behind him showed evident signs of nervousness. He shifted uneasily in his seat, and, as ever and anon the gaslights were passed, his pinched face showed white and his big eyes seemed riveted on the jovial Nedham. When the merchant left the 'bus, with a hearty "Good night!" to all and sundry, the stripling rose and slipped off, too.

Twelve midnight had long since boomed from the church steeple opposite, and still Thomas Nedham, city merchant and importer, lay wide awake. Usually he was a heavy sleeper, but to-night slumber had deserted him, though before coming to bed he had done his best to woo her by the subtle aid of two tumblers of strong toddy.

His active brain insisted on scrutinizing and dissecting the stock and share list of the previous day and gamboling through his now silent city warehouse. The old gentleman chuckled as he held his eyes tight and conjured before him the thousands of great bales that lumbered every inch of his stores.

"Wonderful!" he said, audibly. "What a great thing may sometimes grow from a small one, to be sure! Only 30 years ago, and I was wondering how I could meet a bill for £2 15s. Now, new blocks added, six-and-fifty warehousemen, piles of paying work, and still growing, growing, growing. Wonder what Wilkins would think of it all if he were looking up now? Poor Wilkins! They tell me he died declaring that I had robbed him. That was a hard thing to say. No robbery, say I, but a business transaction—a smart business transaction. Besides, in any case, it was a question of tit for tat. But for Wilkins I should not have been a bachelor."

Nedham moved uneasily in bed, and through a doorway arched with troubled memory he stole to the land of forgetfulness.

How long he slept he hardly knew, but he woke with a start. He had the distinct impression that he felt warm breath on his face, and, springing out of bed, he switched on the electric light. No trace of an intruder was in the room, but the door, which Nedham felt sure he had shut, stood partly ajar.

Hastily pulling on his dressing gown and shoving his bare feet into slippers, he reached a heavy riding-crop from the wall and stumbled downstairs. As he opened the drawing-room door there was the shuffle of hasty feet, and, when the light went up, a tall young fellow, shabbily dressed, stood revealed. The two men faced each other across the table, Nedham gripping tight the whip-handle.

"Now," he said, in a wonderfully composed voice, "I've caught you clean. What in all the world may you want here?"

The youngster removed his battered hat, and his eyes fell as a tinge of color rose to his cheek.

"A straight question demands a straight answer," he replied. "I am in quest of some of the silver-plate you boasted about on the top of the Hampstead 'bus last night. I overheard that conversation."

Nedham laughed, and laid the crop on the table.

"You young fool!" he said. "You do not know Tom Nedham, or you would not have tried this mug's game on." He rubbed his hands. "Tom Nedham has never been known to be caught napping—never!"

"I have heard said," replied the burglar, nervously, "that you are a smart man of business—a very smart man of business," he added, raising his eyes, and looking Nedham squarely in the face.

"You flatter me, young man!" chuckled the portly merchant. "And who, may I ask, reported so favorably of me?"

"My name" replied the stripling, leaning over the table—"my name is Wilkins; my father was your partner." And, having fired that shot, he awaited results.

Nedham shivered slightly, and his face changed color. In a moment, however, he had mastered himself.

"Ah!" he said, lightly. "Are you the boy I've heard him speak so often about? How strangely people meet sometimes! Who could have dreamed that I should have had the pleasure of seeing you at such an unlikely hour and place? Sit down, sir—sit down! It is cold as an iceberg here. Let me get you a whisky-and-soda." And he passed over to the sideboard.

The housebreaker protested, but the old gentleman insisted.

"To tell you the truth," he said, laughing, "you've given me quite a turn. I need something to still my fluttering heart; and I make it a rule never to drink alone when there is company about."

So saying, he handed Wilkins the frothing stimulant, and, filling up his own glass to the brim, he raised it, with:

"Well, sir, I drink to you; and I sincerely hope I have not disappointed you by appearing so unexpectedly on the scene to-night."

The stripling drank in silence; for a minute no words passed.

"I suppose," Wilkins muttered at last, "you will now send for the police?"

The merchant laughed loudly as he lay back in his chair.

"Why police?" he said. "You have not robbed me."

"I had that intention," was the reply. "But, like most of my other schemes in life, it did not come off. But, remember, if I had cleared your sideboard I should not have called myself a robber—not even a lawbreaker. My father has told me that you robbed him, and were the cause of his ruin at the end."

Nedham drew himself up, fidgeting on his seat.

"I do assure you," he said, soothingly, "there is no vestige of truth in the accusation. You may not know that your father was subject to hallucination long before we parted company."

"I disagree with you, sir," put in the other, with a trembling lip. "But that is all past now, and need not be mourned over. My father is far beyond business trickery at this moment. But, candidly, I bear you a bitter grudge, and ever will do so. So does another—my mother."

"Your mother?" queried the old man, in a whisper. "She is still alive, then? Ah, the mention of her brings back to me the days of youth. I presume your father never told you how he came between us, and made the only woman I ever loved his wife? I—"

"I am in no mood for sentiment," the young man interrupted. "And, besides, that, too, is a bygone. What I do know is that the terrible crash came unexpectedly, and brought down to the earth like a card-castle all that made for happiness with us. I had to leave college, and, though I have tried, I never have been able to mend the broken thread of my life. But all this does not interest you." And he moved towards the door.

"Do have another drink!" insisted the merchant. "It is bitterly cold outside, and you may have a long way to walk."

The offer was declined.

As the gentleman-burglar passed into the hall he turned with a forced smile, and said:

"I came by the back door, and will go by it, I presume?"

"Not at all!" cried Nedham, effusively. "No visitor at Woodlands has ever been allowed to do that. Let me show you out by the front door, and, when next you come to see me, perhaps you will give me fairer warning than you did this morning."

He opened the door and held out his hand. The youngster took it coldly.

"By the way," said the merchant, "is your mother in need of money?"

"Money?" said Wilkins, drawing himself up proudly on the doorstep. "Charity? And from such as you? Thank God, we are not yet reduced to that level!"

And, so saying, he passed out into the night.

Nedham listened to the retreating footsteps for some moments, and then quietly shut the door.

"Queer fellow, certainly!" he chuckled. "But a boy of spirit—ay, a boy of spirit!" he added, emphatically, as he pulled on the bolts.

The Australian branch of Mr. Nedham's business, which he opened at Melbourne some four years ago, is thriving beyond all expectations. But when business friends congratulate Mr. Nedham, he laughs, and says:

"I mustn't take the credit. It's young Wilkins' concern. I'm taking him into partnership."—Answers.

### Plombiere.

One pint of scalded milk, one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of isinglass, one handful of stoned raisins, one ounce of citron, shreds of pineapple preserve, ginger or cherries, four tablespoonfuls of wine, a little extract of almond, whites of four eggs, beaten to a froth, sugar to taste. Freeze as ice cream.—Good Housekeeping.

"You mustn't fail to come to church next Sunday," said the Rev. Dr. Thirdly. "I have arranged to have the Rev. Dr. Markthirst deliver an address on his observations in the slums."

"Aren't you going to preach at all?"

"Oh, yes, I'll preach my regular sermon, after which Dr. Markthirst will tell you some things that will open your eyes."—Philadelphia Press.

## ADVICE ON PACKING.

### A Few Points About Filling a Trunk That May Be of Value to Novices.

All the heaviest articles you have to carry go at the bottom of the box, with the spaces between filled up with stockings, vests and other small articles of underwear. Remember that if you are going to take a long journey the tighter you pack the better the articles will come out at the end. It is loose packing that makes creases and breakages, says the Washington Star.

If you have boots and shoes requiring special stockings to match them, force these inside the foot part. They practically serve as trees, and you know where to find them at a moment's notice. Boots and shoes take less room in a box if wrapped up separately, not in pairs. If they are quite clean fold them in underclothes; that will save the space that paper wrapping would occupy and will not harm the garments. Keep each shoe near its fellow in packing. This prevents hunting through the box when you want that particular pair of shoes.

If you are not taking a dressing bag pack the toilet articles, such as eau de cologne, tooth powder, soap, toilet powder, etc., in a cardboard box by themselves and fill up with handkerchiefs, etc. Cared for in this way, bottles will rarely break in transit. Left adrift in various corners of the trunk they are almost inevitably smashed.

This small box and anything else breakable should go in the middle of the trunk on a soft layer of clothes and surrounded by garments folded smooth and flat. You would not put a heavy writing case upon these, of course.

Even if you are taking several trunks it is good packing to provide a firm layer of undergarments at the bottom of each, upon which the dresses can rest. Put the thickest skirts in first, having folded them as nearly as possible in the lines they take when in wear, and as you place the skirts in the trunk see that each is laid in the opposite direction to the one last put in. If the waistband of one skirt comes at the left hand of the trunk see that the waistband of the next comes at the right hand. Attention to this keeps the level in the box, for naturally the hem end of a skirt is its most bulky part, and should the arrangements be other than that which I have mentioned you would find one side of the trunk looking quite full while the other would show a depression. And the real secret of good packing is to keep everything in layers.

Cover the heavy skirts with a towel; then place the light ones, with another towel to protect them. Next pack the heavy bodices, with a special covering also, and, lastly, pack away the light bodices and blouses. If both skirts and bodices be folded as far as can be in the natural lines they take upon the figure it matters not how tightly they be packed. When taken from the trunk one shake out will make them look fresh and nice.

A word about hats. If a patent hat box be not available it is a good plan to take the upstanding trimmings off all hats that are to be carried and to pack them in an ordinary tin hat box, one on top of the other, with the crowns fitting into each other. Then lay the removed trimmings lightly round them and fill up with gloves, ribbons, veils and even the feather or chiffon boa. Covered finally with a large silk handkerchief, the hats and toques will stand a journey quite successfully.

### He Wanted Her Fare.

A conductor on the Park line had an experience the other day that is quite certain to cause him many uncomfortable minutes in the future. His car stopped at Spruce street to let a middle-aged lady on, and as she took her seat the conductor gave the motorman two bells and the car shot ahead. When the conductor entered the car the woman in question was looking out of the window and did not see his outstretched hand.

"Fare, please!" remarked the conductor.

The woman evidently did not hear him, for she did not turn her head. Neither did she hold out the necessary coin.

"Fare, please!" said the conductor, in a louder tone.

But the woman paid no heed. Then the conductor touched her on the shoulder, and in a tone of voice that rang through the car, exclaimed:

"Your fare, please, lady!"

Then the woman turned hastily around and looked at the conductor. The knight of the bell cord gave one gasp and fled to the back platform.

The woman was his mother-in-law.
—Omaha World-Herald.

## LONGEST BALLOON VOYAGE.

### French Count Who Sailed in the Air from Paris to Kiew, a Distance of 1,301 Miles.

The science of aeronautics is attracting more attention at the present time than ever before in its history. Several new and ingenious air-ships have been tested before the public in the past few months, including the remarkable machine of Count Zeppelin, and there is reason for the belief that the world is to be favored at an early date with a successful solution of the problem of aerial navigation. An event significant of the large possibilities in that direction was the recent balloon voyage of Count Henry de la Vaul, the French aeronaut, from Paris, France, to Kiew, Russia, a distance of 1,301 miles. This is the longest balloon voyage ever made. The air-ship in which this remarkable flight was made is called the Centaure, and was built according to plans invented by the count himself. The count was accompanied on the journey by one friend only, Count Castillon de Saint Victor. The balloon was well stocked with provisions and equipped with all needful apparatus for aerial observations. Not a single unpleasant incident marred the trip, which goes on record as the most notable voyage through the air ever accomplished.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

nation on the book of the pouch in which it is to be dispatched, a carbon manifold record of the package inclosed in each pouch being preserved, the duplicate sheet of each pouch forming the bill of advice to the office to which the pouch is sent.

When as many packages as the pouch will hold have been entered on the proper book two clerks verify the entries, sign the last sheet of the bill, place it with the packages in the pouch, adjust the strap that secures it and finally attach that mechanical wonder called a rotary lock. This lock has a fixed serial number engraved on its side, which serves to identify it, and a rotary number, which unerringly advances one every time the lock is opened.

The pouch is then delivered to a railway postal clerk, who receipts for it by lock and rotary numbers, and it remains under constant guard until its destination is reached. Keys that open the rotary locks are issued only to post offices exchanging registered pouches, and a careful comparison of the rotary number of the lock with its entry on the pouch bill is the first duty of the clerks opening a registered pouch.

Any discrepancy between the rotary number advised on the bill and that shown by the lock received would indicate an irregularity to be at once investigated. At every transfer from one clerk to another of a registered letter, registered package envelope or registered pouch a receipt is taken, and by these means no difficulty is experienced in tracing a letter from the time it is first mailed until delivered to its addressee.

These rotary locks cost $15 each, and when the number 999 is turned they must be returned to the makers for readjustment.—Business.

### The Pace That Kills.

"Every time I come to the United States," said Mr. Hugh Jamison, of London, England, "I find fresh cause for astonishment in the marvelous energy of the Yankee nation. It seems to me that the people work on this side for the sake of work, they appear to regard it not as a means to an end, but the end itself. This universal rush and hurry impresses itself very forcibly on Europeans. Some years ago I was visiting a friend in Russia, which is a very quiet country indeed, and, the conversation turning on London, some one remarked upon the unceasing activity and press in the British capital, and how the people hurried along the street during the busy hours of the day. An old Russian thereupon, with a grave shake of his head, observed that he had been in London once, and that nearly all its citizens were mad. I wonder what this old gentleman would have thought if he had ever made a pilgrimage to Chicago? Now, it is questionable in my mind whether this frantic pace is a healthy thing for a people. Isn't it the pace that kills? Why not leave something for succeeding generations to do? Your rich men, instead of settling on big country estates and helping to improve the rural districts, seem to all cluster in the cities, and to continue adding to their fortunes. The mania for work, for active endeavor, seems never to leave them, and their children inherit the same tendencies."—Washington Post.

### A Jewish Wedding Feast.

There were a great many people coming and going that day at the house of the wise Rabbi Isaac Ben Nassur. They were not all Cana people, by any means. The bridal feast was spread in the large front room opening upon the porch, and all who had a right to enter were welcomed heartily. Food was plentifully provided, but the merriest hour of each day would be after sunset, when, the day's work being done, all the invited guests would come. The bridegroom was continually present, to receive congratulations and good wishes. With him were several young men of his more intimate friends; but decidedly the most important figure in that room was Isaac himself. As master of the house and as ruler of the feast, he sat at the head of the long table provided for the occasion. His dress was as simple as ever, but it seemed to have undergone a change, he wore it with so grand an air. He appeared to be happy, and he received great respect from the throng of people who came to congratulate him upon the marriage of his son. So the marriage feast went on until the midday was past and the shadows began to lengthen in the streets of Cana.
—W. O. Stoddard, in St. Nicholas.

### Money in Dreams.

Here is "a strange true tale," with the scene in Georgia, near the flourishing town of Covington: A few years ago a negro woman living near Covington lost a son, by death. A week or so ago the woman had a dream in which the son appeared to her and told her that if she would go to a certain corner of the house and dig she would find a flat rock, underneath which she would find a lot of silver money. The woman awoke and was so much wrought up over the vision that she aroused some of the family and went at once to the designated spot and began to dig. Soon the flat rock was reached and removed with trembling hands and high expectation. A small box was revealed; this was taken out and opened, and, to the wonder and astonishment of all present, it contained 39 silver dollars.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Rich Blackberry Pudding.

One cupful sugar, one heaping tablespoonful butter, one cupful milk or water, one egg, one teaspoonful baking powder, and flour to stir like pound cake. When well mixed, stir in one quart of sweetened blackberries; pour into a greased pan, and steam three hours. Serve with cream. To make it extra nice, ice the top and decorate with large, ripe berries.—Ladies' World, New York.


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Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia | 2,301,858 |
| Fire Association of Philadelphia | 4,250,564 |
| Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford | 4,709,928 |
| Imperial Ins. Co. of London | 8,727,680 |
| Guardian Ins. Co. of London | 7,855,106 |
| Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence | 960,129 |
| British American Ins. Co. of Toronto | 962,413 |
| Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn | 5,883,171 |
| Queen Ins. Co. of London | 7,976,093 |
| Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester | 6,498,187 |
| Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh | 5,332,060 |
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7-2



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| 3½ Quart Sauce Pans | 30c. |
| 1½ Quart Preserving Kettles | 23c. |
| 2 Quart Preserving Kettles | 25c. |
| 2½ Quart Preserving Kettles | 50c. |
| 1 Quart Pudding Pans | 15c. |
| 2 Quart Pudding Pans | 18c. |
| 1½ Quart Pudding Pans | 23c. |
| 3 Quart Pudding Pans | 25c. |
| 3½ Quart Pudding Pans | 25c. |
| 9 Inch Pie Plates | 10c. |
| 3 Quart Coffee Pots | 60c. |
| 2 Quart Tea Pots | 50c. |
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# The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

*Saturday, March 30, 1901.*


Now that Uncle Sam has got Aguinaldo in a cage the Philippine war will doubtless soon come to an end.

The Nebraska deadlock is at last broken and two Republicans have been elected to the United States Senate.

The way the General Assembly appropriated money in the last days of the session makes it evident that the people will soon be called upon for higher taxes.

Two million dollars of counterfeit bills have been collected by the government and destroyed. Somebody has been evidently working the printing press for all it's worth.

A large jewelry manufactory of Attleboro, Mass., is soon to move to South Kingstown, this State. The people of that town, it is said, have secured a bonus of $10,000 to get them there.

The General Assembly has passed another law to do away with trading stamps and all such devices. This is a good law, and we trust that it will have the desired effect to drive these concerns out of the state.

The committee appointed by the Governor some time since to change the laws that were required to be changed by the late Constitutional Amendment taking away the capital from Newport, get $1000 each for their services except Ellery H. Wilson and he gets $1750,—a pretty large sum for a small amount of labor, and another expense added to a useless amendment.

The Supreme Court of this State, Appellate Division, has rendered a decision in the seaweed case of George C. Carr against George A. Carpenter, Jr., a Washington County case. The court holds the right to take seaweed is not one of the rights which the State holds in trust for the public, like navigation or fishery, but a private right to the shore which belongs to the land bordering on the beach and which the owner may control and convey.

Governor Odell and Senator Platt are evidently playing a deep game in New York politics. While like two lawyers on opposite sides in court, they are apparently fighting to kill, behind the scenes they are doubtless smiling at the gullibility of the dear people. A little game of this kind, with the possible intent to down Vice President Roosevelt and elevate Gov. Odell, could not be played any better than it is now being managed by two leading actors. Platt is a big plunger in political schemes.

The following editorial from the Providence Journal unfortunately contains too much truth: "There is a resourceful lobby in Rhode Island and those who fight it play against loaded dice. That was shown again yesterday in the question of putting official approval upon the contract between two railroad corporations. Messrs. Sheffield and Rice were two Republicans who had the courage to speak and to vote in opposition and six other Republicans voted against the lobby. But the railroads had bought the Republican machine, as usual, and the Assembly was as putty in the hands of the lobby. Thus is legislation sold in Rhode Island and otherwise respectable lawyers and legislators are participants in the dirty business. At times they even boast that legislation is 'cheaper' here than in some other states."

The General Assembly does some queer things. Just now they have shown their ignorance of addition and subtraction, by passing a reapportionment law for the State, giving one representative to every 5,516 population or the *majority* fraction thereof. By this measure they claim to take away one representative from Newport and give it to Cranston. Let us see how this works; Cranston has a population by the last census of 13,313. To get two representatives on a basis of 5,516 would require a population of 11,032, leaving a fraction of 2,311, on which to get the third representative. Now a majority fraction of 5,516 is 2,759. How they can base a claim under such an act to another representative none but a Rhode Island legislator can explain. Their mathematics is decidedly different from that taught in the schools. According to the ordinary method of figuring the town of Cranston is just 448 short of enough people for a third representative on the basis named.

## Worthless Cubans.

Representative Warner, of Illinois, has a very poor opinion of the Cuban's capacity for self government. But then his ideas correspond with those of many other people in regard to the aforesaid individual. After an extended tour of the island, he says that Cuba will be in a state of revolution within 90 days after the United States troops are withdrawn, and that this government will be compelled to subdue the uprising and establish a permanent protectorate. Every capitalist and banker with whom he conversed informed him that when the United States troops left the island they should go too. He says: "From what I learn they will assess everybody with any money and have the division of the spoils. They will drive all Spaniards and American sympathizers from the island, and for a brief period revel in loot. Law and order will become a mockery, and a state of anarchy will reign. It is foolishness to talk of the Cubans governing themselves at this time, or for years to come."

## Washington Matters.

**No Trouble is Anticipated with Cuba—The Resignation of Attorney General Griggs—Representative Babcock Discusses the Question of Tariff and Trusts—Southern Disfranchisements—Notes.**

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1901.

President McKinley has talked with several members of Congress who have been in Cuba since the adjournment and from what they have told him, as well as from other information he has received from trustworthy sources, he has expressed himself as being satisfied that things are slowly working around all right.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, who has just returned from Cuba, said of his observations while on the island, "I am of the opinion that the Platt amendments will ultimately be accepted by the Cubans, and that there will be no trouble between Cuba and the United States. There is no mistaking the feeling of the people, however, for independence. Their hearts are set on it and you hear it talked everywhere. If difficulties arise it will be because the people are easily influenced by their leaders, and small factions or parties can attract large followings of impulsive, impetuous people, if the right man is at the head. I think the people can be convinced in time that the Platt amendments do not hamper their independence and that our declarations therein contained are only in line with the Monroe doctrine, as understood by all the world."

The resignation of Attorney General Griggs has been formally accepted by President McKinley to take effect the 31st inst., and Mr. Griggs will, much to the regret of the President and all his colleagues, next week resume the practice of law. Notwithstanding several circumstantial stories to the contrary, it can be stated on the highest authority that no other change in the Cabinet is contemplated for the immediate future. In other words, no other member of the Cabinet has announced any intention of resigning.

Should the republicans of the next Congress use the tariff to put a curb upon trusts? That is substantially the question asked by Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, when he introduced his bill in the House to repeal the tariff on manufactured steel and iron. Mr. Babcock, who is now in Washington, is still asking that question, and he is going to add emphasis by including tin plate and glass in his bill before it is reintroduced in the next House. Speaking on the subject Mr. Babcock said: "The republican party is a party of progress. Its great hold upon the people is due to its aggressiveness and its willingness to meet problems. We have now a new and very serious problem before us in the effect of the tariff in creating trusts, and we ought to meet it. I am certain that a large majority of the House favors the bill. When the American protective league gave a banquet recently, and this matter was discussed by one or two speakers, Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, was cheered to the echo when he predicted that changes in the tariff would have to be made, and that it was best to let such changes be made by the friends of the protective system. I am not an enemy of protection, but I know that the first principle of protection is protection of the people. When I see American manufacturers in a position where they can charge the American people what they see fit, and yet can sell the same goods abroad for a much lower sum, I think it is time for Congress to step in and work a reform. This is the part of wisdom, good judgment and good sense, for if we do not do it, we will presently find that the people have risen in revolt and placed in power a party which is hostile to all kinds of tariff. I would not abate a jot or title of protection where it is needed. All that I contend is that the protective principle, having given a tremendous advantage to the manufacturers, is now being used to the detriment of our own people. I do not think this should be allowed."

Republicans are beginning to realize that Congressional action may be necessary to stop the wholesale disfranchisement of voters in Southern states. Senator Burrows, of Michigan, who will be chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections said on the subject: "The new Maryland ballot law is very likely to bring to the attention of Congress various so-called disfranchisement laws, and open up the whole question of representation in Congress on the basis of men who are not legal voters under state laws. Congress does not desire to discuss these subjects, but, in my opinion, the question will be forced upon us for determination by the unwise action of some of the states. We have now before us the example of a great state endeavoring to disfranchise some 50,000 citizens in order to give one political party control of the legislature. There is no fear of negro domination. That is not the excuse for the law. Certain democrats seek to control the affairs of the state, and to accomplish this purpose to disfranchise a sufficient number of the opposite party. It is nothing more than this." As Senator Burrows sees it, the question presents three phases: "The effect disfranchisement has on the basis of representation on the lower House; the propriety of accepting Senators in Congress who have been elected by legislatures elected after a large number of voters were disfranchised so that the legislatures would be favorable to certain men, and the public policy of permitting political parties to disfranchise a large number of their opponents to maintain their dominant position in the state."

## Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH Mo., March 30:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent 29 to April 2, warm wave 28 to April 1, cool wave 31 to April 4.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 3, cross west of Rockies by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10.

The two last above paragraphs describe one complete storm wave, the front part of which is a low barometer or an ascending volume of air circling contrary to movements of the hands of a watch lying with face up. The rear part of the storm wave is a high barometer or a downpour of cold air circling with the hands of the watch. The low barometer, of front part of the storm wave, brings the warm wave and the high barometer, or last part of the storm, brings the cool wave.

The disturbance described above, to cross meridian 90 about April 6, will inaugurate two weeks of high temperature and dry weather that will be quite favorable to crops in the middle latitudes, particularly to winter wheat where the moisture has been sufficient up to that time.

The cool wave following this disturbance will not go very low and will not cause much commotion in the atmosphere. Variable temperature and quiet weather is expected to about 11th, meridian 90, when the lowest temperature will have been reached and conditions will change toward another high temperature.

Bulletin of February 23 said; "From March 10 to 20 will come one of the greatest falls in temperature of the year." Examine the temperature of any point on meridian 90, St. Louis as a sample. Highest temperature, March 10, was 58, lowest March 20 was 28, a difference of 30 degrees. Difference in mean daily temperature was 20 degrees The forecast was a success; the great fall in temperature occurred at a time when the natural and average order was in favor of a considerable rise.

April temperature will reach its highest point not far from 23. This will be the greatest temperature fall for April and during that period, 17 to 23, the principal rains of the month will occur.

First half of April will be a good time for sowing oats in the northern states and for sowing spring wheat belt.

Wherever these grains can be sown before April 15 they will have an excellent beginning and will start with good prospects of making a fine crop.

In northern portions of the oats belt and in the spring wheat belt these grains are sometimes expected to mature late in August but it will be better this year for them to mature by first of August. In middle latitudes the average time of maturity will be best.

In most parts of winter wheat belt first half will be favorable to that grain and prices will probably tend downward.

## General Assembly.

The closing sessions of the General Assembly this week have seen the accomplishment of considerable important business. Evening sessions have been in order, for the purpose of clearing up enough of pressing matter to permit of adjournment yesterday until after election.

On Tuesday considerable important business was transacted. The Senate took concurrent action in a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the matter of free transfers on street railways of the state. An act has been passed providing for the election of a state librarian at a salary of $1000 and increasing the appropriation for the purchase of books from $250 to $800. An act allowing the Providence and Danielson Railway to enter the town of Johnston was indefinitely postponed. An act conferring upon the State Board of Health power to summon witnesses and punish for perjury has been passed, as has also an act limiting the season for oyster fisheries.

On Wednesday there were two sessions of the legislature, during which the affairs of the Danielson road were again thrashed over. The matter of a new draw for the stone bridge has been brought up and a resolution passed appointing a commission to superintend the work and appropriating $100,000 therefor. Mr. Clark of this city has presented petitions and introduced a resolution for the repeal of the act creating a police commission.

## Massachusetts Electrics.

The Boston Journal, speaking of the Massachusetts electrics, says: It is proposed to eventually dispose of the three Newport properties, after leasing them somewhat after the manner of sale of the Nashua Company in New Hampshire. It is not desired to own any properties located outside of Massachusetts.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simeon Hazard has rented on lease, for Jas. R. Christie the lot of land at the northwesterly corner of South Baptist and Spring street to J. Truman Burdick, trustee for Emmanuel Church. The present church building or section thereof will be removed to this lot for use during the building of the new church edifice, the gift of Mrs. Natalie B. Brown, in memory of her husband John Nicholas Brown.

Simeon Hazard has rented to J. J. Pendergast for Mrs. Benj. Hazard her cottage No. 41 Warner street.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Alexander Peaze to Walter Haas his cottage on Newport avenue.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Wm. H. Walcott to John H. Barker, the lower half of his house No. 41 Second street.

Simeon Hazard has rented for the Levi Johnson estate a tract of land on Green avenue, to Robert Bloomfield.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Henry Young, the upper half of his house No. 6 Tyler street, to Jesse R. Vining.

Simeon Hazard has rented the store property on Fillmore street to William H. Griffin, formerly of New Jersey, for Thomas Glover. Mr. Griffin will open a full stocked grocery and provision store.

The Havemeyer estate have sold their place on Kay street to Charles M. Oelrichs, which after numerous repairs will be occupied by its new owener the coming season.

## Grand Opera.

Next week the season of two weeks of Grand Opera opens at Boston Theatre. This is the famous Maurice Grau Opera Company, from the Metropolitan Opera, New York. The selection of operas for the opening week is such as to appeal to all classes of music lovers. The season will open with "Faust," for Monday evening, followed by Massenet's "Le Cid," which will have its first performance in Boston on Tuesday evening. Then comes "Aida" for Wednesday afternoon, and on Wednesday evening, a double bill, "Il Trovatore" and "Cavelleria Rusticana," with another new opera, Puccini's "Tosca," (in Italian) for Thursday evening. "Tristan und Isolde" will be the bill for Friday evening; "La Boheme," followed by the mad scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mme. Melba as Lucia, for Saturday afternoon, and "Tannhaeuser," on Saturday evening.

The Newark, N. J., News of Wednesday contained the following editorial reference to the case of lynching at Tiptonville, Tenn.: "The oft-repeated statement that lynching deprives its victim of the fair trial guaranteed him under our institutions was conclusively disproven at Tiptonville, Tenn., the other day; where Judge Lynch waited patiently until a jury had acquitted a negro of a heinous crime and then reversed the verdict and concluded the proceedings in the usual manner. Owing to a scarcity of rope and in view of the fact that it was its first offence, the jury was permitted to escape with a reprimand."

## NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Police Commissioners held Monday, March 25, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered printed in the Newport Mercury:

RESOLVED, That all licensed liquor dealers hereafter will be required to furnish bonds of some reliable security or indemnity company.

RESOLVED, That hereafter no tavern license will be granted in any building having less than ten lodging rooms (exclusive of those used by the family).

Attest: GEO. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

3-30

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At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Elizabeth C. Cotton, Administratrix on the estate of

*WILLIAM H. COTTON,*

late of Newport, deceased, by her Attorney, Thomas J. Bonayne, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at private sale a certain parcel of real estate situated in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, the expenses of his funeral and of supporting his family and of settling his estate according to law and said petitioner having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

3-30

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Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, March 19th, A. D. 1901.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS, by his Attorney, Frank F. Nolan, having this day filed in this office a petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying that letters of administration, de bonis non, cum testamento annexo on the estate of

*DANIEL GALVIN,*

late of said Newport, deceased, may be granted to him, the said Gardiner B. Reynolds, or some other suitable person; and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday the 8th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

2-23

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# NEW CARPETS.

Just received a large stock of

## New Carpets,

## Oil Cloths, Linoleums,

WALL PAPERS,

## Window Shades, &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

## W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 THAMES STREET.

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## In Spite of Focs,

BY GENERAL CHARLES KING.

KING'S END, by Alice Brown, author of "Tiverton Tales."
THE SENTIMENTALISTS, by Arthur Stanwood Pier, being Vol. 2 of Harper's series of American Novels by American Authors.
A CABINET SECRET, by Guy Boothby.
A TRAITOR IN LONDON, by Fergus Hume.
THEODORE PARKER, PREACHER AND REFORMER, by John White Chadwicke.

Carr's Book Shop,
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 678.

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## H. A. Heath & Co.,

JEWELER and OPTICIAN . . .

162 Thames Street, - Newport,

Your eyes will be stronger if you treat them properly in youth and middle age. You need glasses, not necessarily because you are growing older, but because your defective eyes are growing weaker. It is our business to tell you the kind you need. This can only be determined by a scientific examination.

WE GIVE IT FREE OF CHARGE.

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## JAMES ROGERS,

OF NEW LONDON, CONN.,

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

THIS GENEALOGY of about five hundred pages will be published when subscriptions for three hundred copies have been received. Send for circular to

JAMES S. ROGERS,
3-23-1w 57 Warren Street, Boston, Mass.

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**Hall's Catarrh Cure**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| MARCH 1901. | STANDARD TIME. Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon sets | High water Morn | Eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Sat | 5 45 | 6 22 | 3 20 | 4 11 | 4 42 |
| 31 Sun | 5 44 | 6 23 | 3 42 | 5 06 | 5 27 |
| 1 Mon | 5 41 | 6 24 | 4 17 | 6 47 | 6 05 |
| 2 Tues | 5 41 | 6 25 | 4 43 | 7 26 | 7 00 |
| 3 Wed | 5 41 | 6 26 | rises | 7 04 | 7 25 |
| 4 Thurs | 5 39 | 6 27 | 7 19 | 7 48 | 8 01 |
| 5 Fri | 5 38 | 6 28 | 8 17 | 8 26 | 8 37 |

Full Moon 3d, 7h. 19m., evening.
Last Quarter 11th, 0h. 38m., morning.
New Moon 18th day, 8h. 3m., evening.
First Quarter 25th day, 0h. 46m., morning.


## A. O'D. TAYLOR

OFFERS FOR RENT.

1st—Two excellent offices, 2d floor on Thames street, in one of the best business parts of that street. Furnished and heated, $200 a year each.

2d—A suite of three communicating rooms, close to Washington Square, on Thames street, well adapted for any Club or Society; one room large enough for a lecture or dancing hall. Rent of all three $150.

Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.
Office hours, 9 morning till 6 evening.
Telephone, 330.


## Deaths.

In this city, 28th inst., at her residence 25 Marsh street, Mary, wife of Patrick Fitzpatrick, aged 27 years.

In this city, 29th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Callahan, 6 Second street, Michael Hayes.

In this city, 25th inst., Hummett, infant son of William and Nellie Hanse.

In this city, Mabel R., daughter of William J. T. and Annie M. Northup, in her 21st year.

At Soldiers' Home, Bristol, 25th inst., Augustus French of this city, in his 53d year.

In this city, 24th inst., Essex Reed.

In Middletown, 25th inst., Sarah, daughter of the late John and Thankful Borroughs, formerly of this city, aged 88 years and 6 months.

In Howard, 24th inst., Catherine, widow of Benjamin Bryer.

In Providence, 25th inst., Ellen H. Hathaway, 73; 25th inst., Jane H., widow of Frederick P. Carnell, formerly of Warren, 75; 25th inst., Laura A., widow of Rev. Bixby, 75; 27 inst., Nancy Brown, widow of Thomas B. Cahoone, 82; 24th inst., Mrs. Julia Murphy, 85.

In Warren, 23d inst. Dr. Preston Day, in his 83 year.

In Fall River, 23d inst., Jane, widow of Felix Lemon, aged 71 years.

In East Providence, 26th inst., Anne, widow of Isaac J. Johnson, in her 73d year.


## Building Sites.

4 EXCELLENT BUILDING SITES

on Hope Street and Powel Avenue, $150 and $1300 each.

3 COTTAGE SITES

on Prospect Hill Street, $800, $1100 and $1500.

PLATS AT MY OFFICE.

SIMEON HAZARD.

94 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

Telephone 359.

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# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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SEABURY'S

## Annual Sale of SHOPWORN

Boots, Shoes & Slippers,

BEGINS

FRIDAY, FEB'Y 1.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

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## Heraldic Engraving,

Crests and Coats of Arms,

for

Stationery, Book Marks & Framing.

ROBERT SNEIDER CO.,
Engravers, Die Sinkers and Illuminators.
145 Fulton St., New York

ESTABLISHED 1866.

M. B.—Monograms, Flags and Arms for Decorating. 7-21

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## For Rent.

Good rooms in the Mercury Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

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## Furnished Cottages

on various parts of the Island

FOR RENT.

Apply to H. S. MILLIKIN,
6-30-tf Block Island, R. I.


# BEST FOUND GUILTY

## Shows No Emotion at Announcement of Verdict

### Face Wore Usual Smile Even When Jurors' Verdict Was Announced

Salem, Mass., March 29.—Guilty of murder in the first degree, for the death of George E. Bailey, at Breakheart Hill farm, last October, was the verdict rendered by the jury last night in the trial of John C. Best.

As soon as the foreman had announced the verdict and the legal formalities had been disposed of, Lawyer Sisk, for Best, announced his intention of preparing a motion to have the verdict set aside, and to ask for a new trial. After informing the court that one month was wanted to file exceptions, Judge Sherman announced that the time would be all right.

While Best was awaiting the arrival of the jurors, and during the time they were engaged in making known the result of their deliberations, and even when he heard the words "guilty of murder in the first degree" from the lips of Foreman Lane, he did not show any sign of emotion, but gave his usual smiles to those about him.

The only way Best showed he was in any way interested in the proceedings was when once he glanced over the shoulders of his counsel at the jury box.

It was just 11:03 when the judges took their seats, and Clerk of Court George called the roll of the jurors.

The prisoner was called, and stood erect, and the clerk asked the members of the panel if they had agreed upon a verdict. "We have," was the answer in concert. Then the clerk said: "What say you, Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

Foreman Lane, in a hardly audible tone, answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

When these words were pronounced the prisoner's countenance did not change, and there was not even a tremble of the hand.

The crime for which Best is convicted was disclosed on the forenoon of Oct. 17, when two men who were passing over the floating bridge in Glenmere pond, between Salem and Lynn, saw a sack floating on the surface of the pond. Getting a long pole they drew the object to the bridge, and found in the sack the dismembered and headless body of a man. The head, both arms and both legs below the knees had been hacked off. The bag had been weighted with stones, but evidently had caught on some of the projecting timbers of the bridge and had not gone to the bottom of the pond. On the following day other bags containing the arms, legs and head of the victim were found, similarly weighted, in the pond. The finding of the body was immediately connected with the disappearance of George E. Bailey, for whom the police had been seeking for several days, and the identification was made positive as soon as the head, which had not been badly mutilated, was found.

Bailey was caretaker and manager of the Breakheart Hill farm, so-called, at North Saugus. In his work he was assisted by Best. Best having worked with Bailey, and certain other circumstances seeming to justify the action, he was placed under arrest, charged with having committed the murder. The examination by the medical examiner of the remains showed that Bailey had been shot twice in the breast, and that the arms, legs and head had been cut off after death, both a knife and an axe having been used in the operation. The place where this deed was done has not been discovered by the police.

### Ruined by Bad Habits

New London, Conn., March 28.—Corporal Harry K. Yeakley, aged 30, of the coast artillery, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of wood alcohol, self-administered. He was a physician, his object in entering the army having been to put himself under the restraint of military discipline, which he believed would be beneficial for habits he had acquired.

### Excessive License Rates Reduced

Fall River, Mass., March 27.—The local board of police and license commissioners yesterday receded from its action of last week in raising the price of the combined first and fourth class licenses, from $1800 to $3000, and made the figure the same as last year. They, however, add several restrictions which were not insisted upon last year.

### Rutland Loses Her City Hall

Rutland, Vt., March 25.—The city hall here caught fire last night and was completely destroyed within an hour. All the records in the city clerk's office were saved, but the balance of the contents of the building was burned. It is thought that the fire had its origin in a live wire. The loss is $30,000.

### Will Remain a Mystery

New York, March 26.—Coroner Zucca held an inquest yesterday into the case of the death of Meyer Weisbard, whose body was found cut up in a trunk on Jan. 16. The jury concluded that death had been caused by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

### In District Attorney's Hands

Boston, March 28.—The case of double ballot marking in ward 10, precinct 7, in the city election last fall, has been submitted to the district attorney for consideration. It is expected that the grand jury will be given an opportunity to pass upon the testimony.

### Sixteen Boers Killed

Cape Town, March 29.—The British inflicted a repulse, March 20, on the commandoes of General Malan and Commandant Scheper on Sundays river. The Boers fled, having lost 16 killed.

### Will Work a Month to Jail

Boston, March 29.—Another counterfeit case was disposed of by Judge Lowell, when he imposed a sentence of one month at hard labor in jail on John Smith, who pleaded guilty of having in his possession two counterfeit half dollars.

# CAUGHT AT LAST

## Wily Aguinaldo Rounded Up by General Funston

### Washington Will Regard It as Beginning of the End of the War

Manila, March 28.—General Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, island of Luzon, has proved completely successful.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FUNSTON.

Aguinaldo was captured there March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

When Aguinaldo was captured he was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the subchiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago.

It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, on Jan. 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months, undisturbed except when a detachment of the Sixteenth infantry visited the town. On this occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence, and has prepossessing manners.

The whole plan to capture Aguinaldo was mapped out by General Funston and was authorized by General MacArthur. For his aids in the daring attempt there were detailed Surgeon Major Harris, Captain Newton, Lieutenant Admire, Lieutenant Mitchell, six scouts and a company of native scouts, all picked men. They embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg and were landed on a remote beach above Baler.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

To deceive the enemy it was arranged that Aguinaldo's representative, who had given the information as to Aguinaldo's hiding place in Isabella province to the Americans, should lead the native scouts, and assume the character of insurgents still loyal to the rebel cause.

They were to make it appear that they had captured General Funston and other American officers of high rank and were taking them into the camp of the insurgent chief to be delivered as prisoners of war at the proper time.

The pretended prisoners were to throw aside their assumed characters and seize Aguinaldo, beat down any opposition that might show itself and hold their prisoner.

To carry out the program required a six-days' march into the interior, and never-ceasing caution to guard against treachery. The troops in New Vizcaya and New Ecija and the gunboat Vicksburg were ordered to co-operate with the capturing party.

**New Trials For Powers and Howard**

Frankfort, Ky., March 29.—The court of appeals yesterday granted new trials to Caleb Powers and James Howard, sentenced in the lower court to life imprisonment and death, respectively, in connection with the shooting of Governor William Goebel. Both Powers and Howard are in jail here.

**Lamp Manufacturers to Combine**

Pittsburg, March 29.—The glass lamp manufacturers are taking options on the lamp factories throughout the country and the indications are that there will be another combine in the glass business, with a capital between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000.

**Plenty of Spirits Aboard**

Halifax, March 29.—Transport Montfort sailed this morning for South Africa with 1200 recruits for Baden-Powell's constabulary. The ship is almost a floating barroom, carrying 100,000 bottles of ale, besides spirits, mineral waters, etc.

**Passed the Century Mark**

Nashua, N. H., March 29.—Michael Earley, the oldest resident of this city, died yesterday, aged 101 years and 4 months. He was born in Ireland, and came to Nashua in 1860. He was the first person to take out naturalization papers in this city.

# NEBRASKA CONTEST ENDED

## J. H. Millard and Governor Dietrich Chosen For United States Senators

Lincoln, March 29.—After a deadlock of 2½ months, the Republicans of Nebraska nominated J. K. Millard and Governor C. H. Dietrich for the long and short term, respectively, in the United States senate. Mr. Millard will assume the seat of Senator Thurston, while Governor Dietrich takes the seat of the late Senator Hayward.

Joseph K. Millard and Charles H. Dietrich are both bankers. Neither has been prominent in politics until within the last year.

Senator-elect Millard was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1830. He came to Nebraska in 1855 and has since resided there. He was the founder of the Omaha National bank, of which institution he is still the president. He has never held a public office.

Charles K. Dietrich, elected for the short term, is governor of Nebraska and president of the German National bank of Hastings. He was born in Aurora, Ills., in 1853, and came to this state in 1887. Prior to his nomination for governor on the Republican ticket last year he had never been in politics.

Governor Dietrich's election to the senate will raise Lieutenant Governor Savage to the office of governor, which the former will vacate on his qualification as senator.

**Woman Charged With Manslaughter**

Worcester, Mass., March 25.—Miss Mary Schofield, 70 years old, is under arrest on a charge of manslaughter, as a result of the death of Mrs. Edna McKee yesterday afternoon. A medical examiner's autopsy showed death was the result of an operation. Mrs. McKee had been married three years, and has a baby 11 months old. Her husband is a street railway conductor. Miss Schofield has been under suspicion by the police for some time. The police believe they have a strong case against her.

**Crazed by Fear of Hydrophobia**

South Norwalk, Conn., March 27.—Myron R. Olmstead, aged 32, died at his home here yesterday, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog on Jan. 23, but his physicians say the wound would have led to no serious trouble had Olmstead not been frightened by companions in the hat factory where he was employed into believing that he was doomed to an attack of rabies. He was thrown into a state of hysteria by his imagination, according to the physicians. Pseudo-hydrophobia is assigned as the cause of death.

**Another Arrest In Fosburgh Case**

Middlebury, Vt., March 25.—Nelson Jones, aged about 25 years, of Shoreham was lodged in the Addison county jail at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, on a warrant charging him with the murder of Miss Ida Fosburg at Shoreham, on March 12, by poisoning. The fact of the arrest by Sheriff Chapman was kept quiet during the day, and but few people in the town were aware that Jones had been brought here. Jones absolutely refuses to answer any questions regarding the Fosburgh poisoning.

**Undertaking of Large Proportions**

Chester, Vt., March 28.—A consolidation of the existing electric street railway lines in Vermont and the extension of several of them at points on the western edge of the state, so that the terminal will be close to the extension of electric railways in New York state, is being formulated by a syndicate with headquarters at Albany. In addition to street railways the idea is to acquire control of power, gas and electric lighting plants on or near the line of the street railways.

**Got Off With Light Sentence**

Boston, March 28.—Charles E. Brett, ex-postmaster of Harwich, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Lowell to the Cambridge jail for a year. Brett was indicted on the charge of embezzling $180.59 of the government's money while acting as postmaster. Judge Lowell said he regarded it a short sentence, but the fact that restitution had been made, and that Brett saved the government time and expense by pleading guilty, had been considered.

**Teller Tyler Sentenced**

Boston, March 28.—In the United States circuit court yesterday, Judge Putnam sentenced Joel G. Tyler to the Fitchburg jail for five years. Tyler was convicted of abstracting funds from the Safety Fund National bank of Fitchburg, of which he was paying teller. The case was before the court of appeals on exceptions, but the latter tribunal sustained the conviction made by a jury in the lower court.

**A Self-Confessed Incendiary**

Peabody, Mass., March 28.—Charles W. Murphy, who was sent to the Concord reformatory on a conviction of stealing $9 from the pocket of a fellow farm hand at the farm of J. K. Herrick, has confessed that he also set fire to the barn, which was completely burned on Monday, when 28 cows, a bull and five horses were killed, Herrick sustaining a loss of over $5000, on which he had no insurance.

**Brakemen Thrown Out of Work**

Springfield, Mass., March 28.—Fifty brakemen have been discharged on the Boston and Albany railroad, and in the future through freight trains will have but two brakemen, instead of three. The order was caused by the use of air-brakes.

**Lopez Will Stand For Rathbone**

Havana, March 29.—Senor Lopez, who went on the bond of Mr. Rathbone, asserts that his withdrawal from the bond was due to a misunderstanding, and that he is ready to continue as Rathbone's surety.

**Victims of Scarlet Fever**

Keene, N. H., March 29.—There were two deaths of children in this city yesterday from scarlet fever. Two new cases were also reported yesterday.

**Postoffice Robbed For Second Time**

Pawtucket, R. I., March 25.—The postoffice at Valley Falls was entered yesterday by prying open the front door, and two packages were taken. Alfred Anderson and John E. Garvey are under arrest, charged with the crime. This is the second time the office has been robbed within three weeks.

# AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE

## Mrs. Marr Relates Circumstances of the Killing of Her Children

Clinton, Me., March 29.—Ever since the terrible tragedy that bereft her of her three children, fears have been entertained that the mind of Mrs. J. D. Marr would be wrecked. In the past two days, however, Mrs. Marr has much improved, and all danger is apparently passed. She has now told what she saw of the tragedy.

She was present in the kitchen when her husband struck down Alice, the eldest child. When the father turned to go upstairs where the other children were, the mother sprang toward and grasped her husband, at the same time crying out to the children to seek safety. The madman did not offer his wife the least violence beyond breaking her grasp upon him. Then he ran upstairs, and before the eyes of his wife struck the boy, Elwin, the blow that stretched him lifeless. The mother heard the scream of little Helen as the latter ran into another room, and then it was that the frantic mother ran from the house to the home of her father-in-law, Samuel Marr, and gave the alarm. Thus is explained the manner and the order in which the children were killed.

**Thought to Have Been Rejected**

London, March 28.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Pekin yesterday, says: Reports that the Chinese court has definitely rejected the Manchurian convention are acquiring great consistency and the extreme reticence of Li Hung Chang's yamen points in the same direction. The movement against Russia and in favor of an appeal to the concert of the powers is gaining such strength and breadth that the Chinese court may consider estranging Russia a lesser evil than jeopardizing the authority of the throne and perhaps even the existence of the dynasty.

**Present Methods Not Economical**

Boston, March 26.—The municipal printing plant established under Mayor Quincy has pronounced not a success by Mayor Hart, in a report sent by him to the board of aldermen yesterday. Mayor Hart's report is based on an inquiry by an expert whom he had selected to look the plant over. This expert suggested many changes which, in his opinion, would make a municipal printing plant an economy over contract letting to newspaper and job concerns.

**The Print Cloth Curtailment**

Fall River, Mass., March 25.—Ten corporations, consisting of 20 mills, will be shut down in full, and two corporations in part, throughout this week. These mills employ a total of 8000 operatives. While it is too soon to predict the result of the removal of 1,000,000 pieces of cloth from the market by curtailment, it is certain that buyers are being forced into the market for immediate needs.

**Nelson in State Prison**

Boston, March 25.—Oscar W. Nelson entered the state prison at Charlestown Saturday evening to begin his life sentence for the murder of Gustave Erickson last November. It is very improbable that Nelson will ever leave the prison alive, for his motion for a new trial, heard at Worcester, was denied. Nelson makes the 69th criminal in the state prison serving a life sentence.

**Was Famous In Wrestling World**

Central Falls, R. I., March 27.—William Schora, once the champion wrestler of England, and in one class, of the world, died at his home here yesterday, aged 63 years. For years he devoted himself to the life of a porfessional wrestler and trainer. It is said of him that he trained more men and seconded more winners than any other man in the world.

**Fencing Meet Won by Yale**

New Haven, March 26.—Yale defeated Columbia last night in their first fencing meet by a score of five bouts to four. Both colleges had four bouts each to their credit, when the ninth began with the two cleverest men, Delafield and Quincan, matched. Delafield scored his final point, winning the meet for Yale.

**Russians Breeding Further Trouble**

London, March 29.—The Daily Mail has received the following from Tientsin, dated yesterday: Colonel MacDonald politely asked the Russians to remove their flags from the British portion of the disputed territory where they surreptitiously placed them after a mutual evacuation had been agreed upon. The Russians flatly declined.

**General Curtailment Feared**

Providence, March 26.—The mill situation in Rhode Island continues to be a perplexing question and the past few days have added to the uneasiness of the operatives, who fear that a wholesale curtailment plan may go into effect at any time, it being noted that all favorable opportunities are taken advantage of to close down.

**Mrs. Naramore Probably Insane**

Worcester, Mass., March 27.—Mrs. Frank L. Naramore, who killed her six children, is still confined to a cot in the jail hospital, guarded by a nurse and an attendant. In the opinion of all who have seen her, she is insane. Dr. Woodward says that her condition is not dangerous, and she will recover from her self-inflicted injuries.

**Strike Proved Successful**

Boston, March 27.—The bookbinders' strike is settled and the men who have been out returned to work today. They have secured a nine-hour workday, without reduction of wages, the change to take effect Monday next. The settlement was reached at the rooms of the state board of arbitration and conciliation.

**Plague Continues to Spread**

Cape Town, March 29.—Eleven fresh cases of the bubonic plague, including five Europeans, were officially reported yesterday. Five additional deaths have occurred.

**The Strike at Ipswich**

Ipswich, Mass., March 29.—There is but little change in the strike situation at the Ipswich mills in this town, where there are a few of the employes and some of the overseers still at work, yet the mill is almost at a standstill. Treasurer Lustice is emphatic in saying that the cut-down was made absolutely necessary on account of the condition of business.

# THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

## An Ordinance establishing a Board of Health for the City of Newport.

*It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:*

*Section 1.* The City Council in convention immediately after the passage of this ordinance shall elect a Board of Health for the City of Newport to consist of five members, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1902, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1903, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1904, one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1905, and one to serve until the beginning of the municipal year 1906; and annually thereafter at the beginning of every municipal year the City Council in convention shall elect one member of said Board who shall hold office for the term of five years. All vacancies in said Board, by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the City Council in convention. At least three members of said Board shall be physicians. The members of said Board and the Executive Officer thereof shall qualify in the same manner as all other city officers.

*Sec. 2.* Said Board shall elect from their own number a President and a Secretary. They shall meet from time to time at their discretion, or at the call of the President, or at the call of the Secretary upon written request from any two members.

*Sec. 3.* During the municipal year 1901 the Sanitary Inspector, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Committee on Health and Sanitation shall be under the direction and subject to the orders and control of said Board; and in the month of January, 1902, and as often thereafter as a vacancy shall occur, the said Board shall appoint some suitable person to be the Executive Officer of said Board and some suitable person to be the Clerk of said Board. Said Executive Officer and said Clerk shall serve during the pleasure of said Board and be subject at all times to their orders and control. Said Executive Officer shall receive compensation at the rate of twelve hundred dollars a year, and said Clerk shall receive compensation at the rate of six hundred dollars a year.

*Sec. 4.* The said Board may expend in and about the performance and accomplishment of their duties and objects such sum of money as may be found requisite, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one municipal year; provided always that all such expenditures shall be recommended for payment by the committee on finance and approved for payment by the city council before payment thereof from the city treasury.

*Sec. 5.* The said Board may make such rules and regulations for their own government and for the government of all subordinate officers in their department, as they deem expedient; they shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the city council and of the board of aldermen relative to the public health, except the power to pass ordinances; they shall make all proper inquiries into the condition of the public health of the city and into all things which may in any way affect the health thereof; they shall prepare and compile all such statistics relating to the health of said city as they may deem proper; they shall see to the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the health of the city; they shall receive and consider all complaints of alleged nuisances in said city or of breaches of any of the aforesaid laws, and shall take such legal steps in the premises as may be necessary or proper. All members of said Board and the Executive Officer thereof shall have the power to enter upon complaint or information any house or premises to make inspection and to do all things which may be necessary and proper between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

*Sec. 6.* The Executive Officer of said Board, the Inspector of Nuisances, the Inspector of Plumbing and the Inspector of Milk, shall be at all times subject to the direction of said Board. Said officers shall investigate all complaints or information relating to nuisances or the violation of the health laws in said city and shall report the results of such investigation to the Board as soon as completed and, under the direction of said Board, shall cause the same to be remedied. Said officers shall keep minute books in which they shall make note of all reports, orders and inspections made to and by them with the result thereof and their proceedings thereon, which books shall, at the expiration of their term of office and at least once in every three months, be turned over to the secretary of the Board who shall keep the same among the records of the Board.

*Sec. 7.* Said Board shall from time to time in their discretion, and at least once in each month, report to the city council the condition of the public health of the city, with such facts and recommendations in regard thereto or in regard to the operation of the Board as they may deem proper.

*Sec. 8.* The members of said Board shall serve without compensation, provided however that they shall be paid such actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as the city council may from time to time allow.

*Sec. 2.* All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed March 5, 1901.)

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.

3-9-3w

OFFICE OF THE

# CITY SEALER

—OF—

# Weights & Measures.

CITY HALL, NEWPORT, R. I., March 1, 1901.

I hereby give notice as required by law, to all persons engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who use Weights and Measures, to bring in to the Sealer's Office within one month from the 1st day of April, his Weights, Measures and Balances to be adjusted and sealed.

An Act In Amendment of Chapter 167 of the General Laws. Passed February 28th, 1899.

*Sec. 16.* Every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or of selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession at his place of business, or upon any cart, wagon or other vehicle which is used by him in carrying on his business, or upon his person while engaged in his business, any weight, measure, balance, or scale of whatever description, unless such weight, measure, balance or scale shall have been duly sealed in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, and every such person, who alters any weight, measure, balance or scale, after it has been duly sealed, so that it does not conform to the United States Standard, and every such person who shall use, or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession, as aforesaid, any weight, measure, balance or scale, which he has refused to allow to be examined or sealed by the sealer of weights and measures or deputy sealer according to the provisions of this Chapter, or who shall use, or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession any spring balance having a sliding or adjustable face plate or index, or any measure not made of the shape or dimensions required by law, shall be fined the sum of twenty dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town or city in which the offence shall have been committed, and one-half thereof to the complainant.

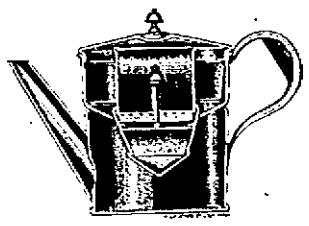
*Sec. 3.* This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

J. H. STACY,
City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

All measures, both dry and wet, must be brought to the Sealer's Office. Where it is not convenient for dealers to bring in their scales and weights, I shall call on them after the expiration of one month's notice as above.

Milkmen will bring their measures to the City Hall during the month of April between 9 to 12 o'clock.

3-9-3w J. H. STACY, City Sealer.



When You Want a COFFEE POT

BUY THE BEST.

# "The Perfecter"

is far superior to anything now on the market as a coffee maker. Ask your dealer for it and take No other if you want the BEST.

# WANTED.

The NEWPORT MERCURY containing Genealogical column, from first date of column to the 27th May, 1899.

Answer, stating price.

MRS. G. WILSON SMITH,
11 East 21 Street,
New York City.


# Industrial Trust Co.,

Capital - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 671,142.39

Newport Office, 303 Thames Street.

This company receives deposits subject to check at sight, and Pays Interest upon daily balances of $300 and over.

## CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, Certificates of Deposit will be issued with interest as agreed upon.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Moneys received on this account, which combines the advantages of Savings Banks, with Additional Security of the Capital Stock of this company. Quarters commence the 15th days of February, May, August and November. Deposits on or before the 15th of those months draw interest from the first. Dividends payable Feb. 16 and Aug. 16.

The Company has the largest capital of any banking institution in Rhode Island—20 per cent. of which is under the provisions of its charter deposited in approved securities with the State Treasurer.

Board of Managers.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman, H. AUDLEY CLARKE,
THOMAS DUNN, THEODORE K. GIBBS,
HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, ANGUS McLEOD,
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager, JEREMIAH W. HORTON,
GEORGE R. CHASE.

# A MONEY-SAVING MONTH.

All short lines of Men's Suits have been greatly reduced in prices for immediate sale.

Some slow-selling lots are included in this cut.

The values thus presented are exceptional for clothing of this quality.

$7.50 SUITS reduced to $5.00.
$8.00 SUITS reduced to $5.50.
$9.00 SUITS reduced to $5.50.
$10.00 SUITS reduced to $5.50.
$18.00 RAGLANS reduced to $12.00.
$10.00 OVERCOATS reduced to $5.50.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

# Easter Millinery AT SCHREIER'S,

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

A GREAT STOCK TO SELECT FROM

TRIMMED

# Hats & Toques

In all the newest shapes and colors.

The Best Designs in the City

SPECIALTIES IN

# Hats FOR MISSES & CHILDREN.

Call and see for yourself that the largest assortment and best in the line can be found at

SCHREIER'S Queen Anne Millinery Establishment, 143 Thames Street.

# Newport and Fall River St. Ry. Co.

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

# Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

# Scotch Oats, fresh

# Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

# Poetry.

## Light.

F. W. BOURDILLON.

The night has a thousand eyes,
The day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
The heart but one;
Yet the light of the whole life dies
When love is done.

## The Faded Violet.

T. B. ALDRICH.

What thought is folded in thy leaves!
What tender thought what speechless pain!
I hold thy faded lips to mine
Thou darling of the April rain!

I hold thy faded lips to mine,
Though scent and azure that are fled—
O dry, mute lips, ye are the type
Of something as cold and dead:

Of something wilted like thy leaves;
Of fragrance flown, of beauty dim;
Yet for the love of those white hands
That found thee by a river's brim—

That found thee when thy dewy mouth
Was purpled as with stains of wine—
For love of her who love forgot,
I hold thy faded lips to mine.

Thou shouldst live when I am dead,
When love is dead, for me, and wrong;
For this, I use my subtlest art
For this, I fold thee in my song.

## Thought.

ALICE MARLAND ROLLINS

A palace richly furnished is the mind,
In whose fair chambers we may walk at will;
And in its cloistered calm, serene and still,
Continual delight and comfort find.
Not only fretful cares we leave behind,
But restless happiness and hopes that fill
The eager soul with too much light, until
Eyes dazzled see less nobly than the blind.

So perfect is the joy we find therein,
No pleasures of the outer world compare
With the divine repose so gladly sought,
When from the wearying world we turn to win
High mental solitude, and cherish there
Silent companionship with lofty thought.

## Human Ignorance.

T. B. ALDRICH.

What mortal knows
Whence come the tint and odor of the rose?
What probing deep
Has ever solved the mystery of sleep?

## From the Arabic of El-Din-Attar

Thou the potter: Allah's the clay.
Was it the potter? Was it the clay?
At his feet the fragments roll;
Lo! beside the wheel he stands:
Wondering, with little hands.
Let him gather up his soul
And make the clay a poor man's bowl.

# Selected Tale.

## THE TEST.

When the following appeared in the columns of the daily newspapers, society experienced an absolutely new sensation. People who hadn't known the late Eleanor Stevens immediately began to inquire into the history of the woman whose name was coupled with so singular an announcement, and people who had known Eleanor Stevens forthwith revived long lists of her curious fads and fancies, concluding always with the declaration:

"Well, it's just what you might expect from Eleanor Stevens."

Personal—The rejected suitors of the late Miss Eleanor Stevens may hear something to their advantage by communicating to William Pratt, solicitor, 498 Cheapside, E. C.

Now, Eleanor Stevens had been by no means either the crotchety old maid or the rattle brained young one that these remarks might imply. On the contrary, she had been a rarely charming and gifted young woman, well born, well bred, the heiress of a fortune—in fact, the possessor of beauty, brains and money sufficient to equip half a dozen so called society belles. But in spite of these endowments—or, perhaps, because of them—Eleanor Stevens had been an eccentric and with every year since her debut her eccentricity had become more marked. At times, for example, she would dance and golf, attend teas and talk small talk to eligible young men with a persistency and success that made her for the time the sun of society's solar system.

Then suddenly and with no excuse, whatever, she would withdraw herself, refuse all invitations and spend a month or more in studying Buddhism or in inquiring into the condition of the poor in great cities.

As to her suitors, the most remarkable reports had existed concerning Miss Stevens' treatment of those gentlemen. It had been said by some that each in turn underwent a period of suspense, hung, like Mohammed's coffin, between earth and heaven, at the end of which time he was always lowered to the former element by Miss Stevens' unqualified refusal. Certain malicious rivals had even claimed that at times these proposals were so numerous that Miss Stevens used printed forms of rejection, like those sent by publishers with rejected manuscripts, with space left blank for the name and date.

In the end society had concluded to accept the girl's vagaries as simply "Eleanor Stevens' ways."

And this formula had been made to cover a multitude of oddities, ranging from the wearing of large hats when small ones were the fashion to Miss Stevens' sudden and mysterious departure for the continent exactly two days after she had taken apartments for the summer with a party of friends at a south coast watering place. Indeed, when, six months after her abrupt departure, the notice came of the young heiress' sudden death—unattended, except by her maid and companion—in some obscure village in the Black forest, even her friends could find no phrase that so well expressed their shocked surprise as:

"Well, that was just like Eleanor Stevens. She couldn't even die like other people!"

And now, following upon the news of her strange death, had appeared this still stranger notice.

Eleanor Stevens' rejected suitors! Who were they? Would they present themselves according to direction? What were the advantages they would gain by so doing?

To the last of these questions the public had not long to wait for an answer. Three days after the extraordinary "personal" had made its appearance the announcement was made that Eleanor Stevens had made a will and that this will had been proved.

Before this will was 24 hours old the sensation caused by the advertisement was complete. It overshadowed for the time produced by the following clause, with which it was discovered the will ended:

"To each one of my rejected suitors I give, and bequeath $5,000, to be paid subject to certain sealed conditions precisely one year from my death in the library of my residence in Beechwood street, Belgravia."

Meanwhile Willard Pratt was deriving from the administration of Miss Stevens' will the keenest enjoyment of his long and varied legal career. Being a shrewd reader of character and possessed of a large fund of humor, he had vastly enjoyed being interviewed by the claimants' friends, and though they had got nothing out of him, he had, on the other hand, got a great deal out of them. As one after another left him the keen jurist invariably chuckled to himself:

"Smart girl to refuse him. He was after the money; that's plain. But what in the name of all that's holy made her give him $5,000 now?"

But his enjoyment reached its culminating point when, just one week before the day appointed for the settlement of the will, society was again startled by this notice in the daily papers.

"To Whom It May Concern.—The rejected suitors of Miss Eleanor Stevens are requested to meet at her late residence in Beechwood street, Belgravia, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., with reference to the legacies due to them under her will

Willard Pratt, Executor.

"I think that will reawaken popular interest," said the old lawyer dryly.

And so it did. Seven days later, when the hour appointed for the reception of Miss Stevens' rejected suitors drew near, the streets in the vicinity of her late residence were lined with an eager multitude of men and women.

As the hour drew near in which they where to stand confessed as members of Miss Eleanor's "army of martyrs" several of the intended claimants had found themselves weakening in their resolve. Those, for instance, who had justified their claim solely on the ground of an admiration felt, but never expressed, saw their courage oozing as the ordeal approached. Others, who were burning incense at new shrines, seriously considered renouncing a claim that would decidedly complicate their present prospects.

It was a question whether pride or profit would win the day. In the end, however, the love of gold won.

When Mr. Pratt entered the library of Miss Stevens' late residence at 10 o'clock on this eventful morning, he found the room crowded with a body of men clad in mourning garb and solemnly waiting in various stages of uneasiness for the approach of the long expected moment.

As the lawyer silently took his seat behind a baize covered table the troubled faces grew visibly more troubled, and as he produced sundry important looking documents and laid them on the table each countenance was stamped with mingled emotions, eager expectancy in many cases being linked with shame and avarice.

"Gentlemen," began the old lawyer, "I must trouble each of you to give me in writing a concise statement of the time, place and circumstances attending your several offers and rejections, in order that I may have documentary proof that you are entitled to the legacies left you by the terms of Miss Stevens' will."

"Documentary proof!"

At those unexpected words the emotion that marked the faces of the strange assembly changed to unmistakable concern. Was this some disagreeable joke? No. The old lawyer waited with unmoved face for the fulfillment of his demand. There was a momentary hesitation. Then, filing up in due order, the applicants, one by one, seated themselves at the table before the old attorney and wrote the account demanded.

As the last statement was signed the portieres of the library were suddenly drawn back and a tall, heavily veiled figure advanced slowly into the middle of the room. Then, as she raised her hand and drew back the thick gauze that marked her face a cry of terror echoed through the house.

The woman was Eleanor Stevens!

"Wait," she commanded. "Don't be alarmed—I am no ghost. The Miss Stevens who died a year ago in the Black forest was not the Miss Stevens whose loss you are so deeply mourning.

"By a stupid blunder of the peasants with whom I was staying an exchange of names occurred between myself and an invalid girl whom I had befriended, so that when she died her death certificate was issued under the name of Eleanor Stevens.

"Some weeks earlier I had been influenced by daily contact with one whose life was fading rapidly away to draw up my will in legal form and to send it home to my lawyer.

"When I left so suddenly for the continent a year and a half ago it was because of a conversation overheard between several of my seeming admirers which changed all of my ideas of manly chivalry in affairs of the heart, and which drove me abroad, as I supposed, forever.

"It was that blundering exchange of names that has given me the opportunity of meeting you under these interesting circumstances.

"Now, gentlemen, my will, in which you have shown so deep an interest, stipulates that each of my rejected suitors shall receive £5,000 after my death. That bequest will be carried out to the letter when I am really dead.

"In the meantime I would gladly read your documentary proofs, but as I have never in my life rejected but two suitors, and as one of these died six months ago, and the other is not here today, I shall be obliged to refer you to my lawyer."

And with a sweeping courtesy Miss Stevens withdrew from the room.—Exchange.

## Diplomacy.

Sir Courtney Boyle, permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, London, recently delivered a lecture on Method and Organization in Business, in which he told the following story:

Not very long ago there came to a large poulterer's shop a gentleman who stuttered, and he said:

"I-I w-want to s-see some turkeys."

He was shown some.

"Some are t-tough, and some are t-tender?"

The shopman admitted the fact.

"I-I s-suppose there is a difference in the price?"

He was assured there was none.

"I-I keep a b-boys' school; would you," with the wink of the eye, "m-mind picking out the t-tough ones."

The tough ones were taken out and put on one side.

"C-Can you m-make any d-difference in the price?"

This was refused.

"Then I will t-take the t-tender ones."

Mrs. Proudhop (upstairs)—"Henry, where is the hot water bag? Baby has the colic."

Mr. Proudhop (in basement) "Well, baby will have to wait until I finish thawing out these pipes."

## ALL KINDS OF PAPER MONEY.

**Man from the Far West Says He Likes His Currency in Clean, Crisp Notes.**

A gentleman from the far west, stopping at one of the up-town hotels, handed a $100 note to the cashier the other morning in liquidation of his bill, and received back ten crisp, new five-dollar bills, which had never been creased, and were fresh from their original packages, as pinned together in the treasury.

From repeated handling the $100 bill looked more like a piece of dirty, black, water-soaked paper than the real thing, remarks the Chicago Journal.

"That's nice money," he said to the cashier. "Where I come from some people might look askance at it before acceptance, as it appears too new and too much like what they might consider as counterfeit. In Chicago, in a restaurant, I once offered a brand-new bill of large denomination fresh from the treasury and it was refused by the cashier, who had her 'suspicions' of its genuineness—fact, I assure you, on my honor, 'twas in Chicago, where they will take anything from the bristles of a pig's back to your watch or life. No; it wasn't in St. Louis, but in Chicago; I'll swear it! No joltying, now.

"However, we never see any of these fresh, crisp, new bills out in the far west, southwest, and in the far south. Whenever I come to Washington I always take away with me as much of this nice clean money as I can carry, I consider it a duty I owe to the public at large to cause its dissemination. Here, I understand, the residents fail to notice the money they handle, having become accustomed to seeing it."

"That's true," said the cashier. "Washington is the great currency clearing house for the entire nation, as well as the central point of issue of money. At this hotel we send daily to the treasury a certain sum, which is exchanged for brand new money, and I pass it out to our guests, taking their old bills instead. Guests are much pleased, as a rule, to receive it; they carry it away to all quarters of the country, it enters into general circulation and costs us nothing for our trouble. It is a good practice, and one which could be emulated.

"It is an actual privilege to handle this clean money, which all Washingtonians enjoy, but which they do not take into account by reason of their familiarity with it. The government pays its employes semi-monthly in bills fresh from the treasury, which quickly find their way into general circulation in the city and indirectly outside of Washington."

"Yes," resumed the western man, "Washington is a city of clean money, clean streets, clean municipal government, clean, new electric cars, clean parks and circles, and is, altogether, as fresh, bright and new as these bills now in my hand, which I will take away as a pleasant reminder of my present visit."

"That man," said the cashier to a Star reporter, as the big westerner's form disappeared out of the revolving storm doors, "represents a class of our visitors who are appreciative of our advantages and does not hesitate to express himself. He will exhibit the wad of new money he has on him to his friends out west, tell them how it floats around this city like the lilies on a pond's surface, and so inspire them with a desire to see for themselves the beauties of the capital that many will conclude to stop putting off their proposed visit till 'next year' and will start at the first opportunity. I wish we had more of the same kind."

## BABY AND THE WATCH.

**Excellent Reasons for One Timepiece Being Very Much Out of Order.**

It was a dear little baby. All the women on the car agreed that it was, but it did howl most dismally.

"Howl!" doesn't seem exactly the word to apply to the outcry made by a nice pink and white infant in a spotless frock, but "wail" is much too weak a term to apply to the noise it made. Besides, the men said it howled and they were an educated set and should have known their Webster if they did not.

When the uproar had grown unbearable and the mother nervous from the enraged glances cast at her, she took out her watch, a tiny gold and jeweled affair, and gave it to her offspring to play with.

Then Mr. Baby was happy, says the Baltimore News. He smiled and promptly swallowed the timepiece. Happily, however, it was attached to a long chain and so was brought to the surface again with little difficulty and before the small juggler had time to choke.

Then the things he did with that watch made the fascinated spectators hold their breaths. He hammered it on the side of the seat until its internal mechanism must have been in a fearful jumble. He tried his teeth on it, battered his mother's bonnet with it and attempted to throw it at the stricken man opposite.

The mother watched these antics smilingly. She never even winced when her flesh and blood treasure put her gold treasure on the seat and trod on it.

When she left the car the assembled men just glanced expressively at one another, and it's ten to nothing that each of them went right home and asked his wife what she'd done with the watch he'd given her, and what condition it was in. They looked like that sort of men.

**Massachusetts Frog Farm.**

Frog farming is a new industry in Massachusetts. Adjoining the town of Ware a company has leased ten acres, with a running stream. A series of artificial pools will be constructed where the eggs will be hatched and the young frogs cared for during the two years necessary to fit them for market. The demand for frogs comes from colleges and medical schools, as well as from restaurants. An annual production of 30,000 frogs is expected by the Ware concern as soon as the plant is in full operation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A BIT OF TEXAS HISTORY.

**The Man In Whose Honor the City of Austin in That State Was Named.**

The historical conundrum, namely, in whose honor, Moses Austin or his son, Stephen F. Austin, was the capital city of Texas called, involves a recall of some facts of special interest to a number of the readers of the Globe-Democrat in Missouri and Texas, writes William F. Switzler, in that paper. And for the reason, among others, that Moses Austin once lived in Missouri, and the history of the name of the capital of any state in the union is of interest to the people of the state.

Mr. Perry S. Rader's "History of Missouri," page 59, and some other publications, also claim that Austin, Tex., was so called in honor of Moses Austin. This is incorrect. The name was conferred to perpetuate the memory of his son Stephen, the founder of the state.

Moses Austin was born in Durham, Conn., about the beginning of the American revolution. So was his son a native of Connecticut. Moses came to Missouri in 1798 and engaged in lead mining in Washington county, or what is now Washington county, and about 1808 became the partner in Potosi of John D. Cook, afterward a judge of the supreme court, in the practice of law. Judge Cook resigned in 1823, and died in Cape Girardeau, year not known. In 1820 Moses Austin moved to Texas, and soon after forwarded from Bexar, now in Bexar county, to the Mexican commandant at Monterey a petition asking permission to bring to that section and colonize there 300 American families. Permission was granted, whereupon he returned to Missouri in search of the emigrants. On his way he was robbed by Mexican bandits and exposed to hardships that caused his death in Louisiana on June 10, 1821.

During the same year his son, Stephen F. Austin, conducted a party of emigrants from New Orleans to occupy the tract of land which had been granted to his father in Texas by the Mexican government. Led by Stephen Austin, the emigrants settled on the Colorado river near where the city of Austin now stands. The town was originally built on a beautiful plateau in the bend of the river, and it now, with a population in 1890 of 15,700, extends back from the original front about two miles, and along the river about 2½ miles. The Moses Austin grant of land was confirmed to his son Stephen in 1822.

In 1833 the Texas colonists formed a constitution, and Stephen Austin and other delegates visited the City of Mexico to secure its ratification and the admission of Texas to the Mexican confederacy. Owing to the existence of revolution and anarchy in Mexico they failed of their object, and Austin was taken prisoner and detained in Mexico until September, 1835. On his release he returned to Texas, and was made commandant of the Texas army, and went as commissioner to Washington to obtain from the United States government a recognition of Texas as an independent republic, and its admission into the American union as a state. But he did not live to see the accomplishment of his desires, for he died in Texas December 27, 1836.

Texas proclaimed her independence and seceded from Mexico on March 2, 1836, nearly ten months before the death of Austin. But Texas was not annexed to the United States until December 29, 1845, ten years after his death. The capital was called "Austin" in honor of Stephen F. Austin, and not of his father.

**Costly Century of War.**

It was a costly century of war that Englishmen had to look back upon a hundred years ago. The fighting record began in 1702 with the war of the Spanish succession, which cost £62,500,000. The Spanish war of 1739 absorbed £51,000,000 before it was settled at Aix-la-Chapelle nine years later. The seven years' war cost £112,000,000 and the American war £136,000,0000. Most expensive of all was the French revolutionary war, begun in 1793, which cost this country £461,000,000. If we extend the retrospect back to 1688 and up to 1815 we find there were in that period 62 years of peace, and that the 65 years of war cost us £2,023,000,000. The largest item in this vast total was, of course, the campaign against Bonaparte, which in 12 years cost us £1,159,000,000.—London Chronicle.

**The Size of It.**

He—Women will never be paid as much for lecturing as men.

She—Why not?

"Because they do too much of it for nothing."—Chicago Daily News.


**Better Sure than Sorry**

Buy the seeds that have been *sure* every year for more than 40 years. Many seed buyers have been *sorry* they did *not* get

**Gregory's Seeds**

No one was ever sorry he bought them. Our three guarantees make you sure. New catalogue free.

J. J. H. Gregory & Son Marblehead, Mass.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1901

**Preserve Your Roofs**

—WITH—

**PHOENIX Roofing Cement.**

Has been used in this State for over 25 years and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. Impervious to water or weather. Contains no oil. Stops all leaks.

Condemned Roofs Put in Perfect Condition and warranted for Three Years. Best of City References Given.

Orders may be left at the Mercury Office or with A. L. SISSON, Agent.

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Calf Boots,
Kip Boots,
Grain Boots,
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Wool Boots,
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at our usual moderate prices, at

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Largest Financial Daily Paper in the United States.

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(PERRY DAVIS')

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for *pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps,* and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER *is the best remedy* to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

LOCAL and CLIMATIC.

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure CATARRH.

The specific is Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed.

Gives relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No injurious drug. Regular size, 50 cents; Family size, $1.00 at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren street, New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE

ELY BROS. NEW YORK

COLD IN HEAD

**JOHN WANAMAKER.**

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO.,
17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

An Exceptional Opportunity

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE

UPRIGHT PIANO

In good repair for $70, $10 down and $4.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.

JOHN VARS,

126 Thames Street.

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**Contractor**

—AND—

**BUILDER**

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

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**Fall River Line.**

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only, 9:35 p. m. Due New York 7 a. m.

Returning—From New York, steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 p. m. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 a. m. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y

**Newport & Wickford**

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect November 1, 1900.

| Leave | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | *10 00 | *1 20 | *4 10 | *7 55 |
| Providence, ar | 11 60 | 3 18 | 5 50 | 9 50 |
| Boston, ar | 1 18 | 4 20 | 7 00 | 11 00 |
| New York | 4 20 | 6 57 | 11 00 | B |
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Leave | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| New York | *12 02 | *5 00 | *10 02 | *1 02 |
| Boston | —— | 10 48 | 1 08 | 3 00 |
| Prov. | —— | 11 14 | 2 30 | 4 15 |
| Newp't, arr | 6 55 | 1 00 | 4 00 | 6 40 |
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

*Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.05 a. m., Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial Wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. O. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

Leave Newport for

**PROVIDENCE**

Week days 8 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 90 cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

**New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.**

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Dec. 31, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.05, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.18, 10.12 a. m., 12.18, 3.18, 4.48, 8.00, 9.42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.15 a. m., 12.27, 4.23 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5 p. m.

aHont from Fall River
eWharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK Gen'l Sup't, Boston

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

**Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.**

Leave Newport—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, *6.45, 7.15, *7.45, 8.15, 9.15, *10.15, *11.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River for New port—**6.20, **6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, *7.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, *10.45 p. m.

**To Portsmouth and return.

**Not run Sundays.

*To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Reduction in price of

**COKE.**

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

**SANTAL-MIDY**

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. MIDY

*Sold by all Druggists.*

HAVING PURCHASED THE

**Shop and Good Will**

—OF—

**Mr. Lewis Skinner,**

ON FERRY WHARF,

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

**JOBBING**

promptly attended to at either place.

J. B. BACHELLER.

## Tiverton.

### Citizens' Good Government Club.

Members and friends of the Citizens' Good Government Club of Tiverton:

Do we realize the good we can do by exercising to the fullest extent our rights as citizens? Roosevelt says if we would do good in our community we should take an active interest in public affairs. Jefferson said the greatest good to the greatest numbers should be our policy. Wooley says I am devoting my life to the policy which I believe, if adopted, would be of the greatest good to my country. The greatest evil we have on earth is selfishness. The devotion of a man exclusively to business increases selfishness. Home life is generally most excellent but always staying at home makes us weak—with a time for business, a time for home and a time for public affairs, however, we will be wise and strong. The intentions of most of us are good; we wish things were better but to accomplish results we should wish less and act more. Gladstone once said that the greatest influence that can be exerted is the influence of high personal example. Reform like charity should commence at home. The fundamental point is first to reform yourself, then organize with others and reform your town—then have your town with other towns lift up the state; the state the country; the country the world.

The reader may say at this point I am ready to do what I can to aid public affairs. I believe we should have better laws. I believe our laws should make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong. I believe law should be respected and to accomplish this result all laws should be enforced. I believe to enforce the law against a person who is doing wrong against the public interest and allow others to do more serious wrongs and go unpunished is a rank injustice and decidedly against the public interest. All men should stand before the law equally. If there is a bad law let the people repeal it.

I believe the town council could save a great deal of money by electing men to our town council solely on account of their integrity and ability for office. I believe we should drop national and state affairs in town affairs, and to facilitate this matter the words Republican and Democratic should be dropped on our town ballot and the words Citizens' Ticket adopted. I believe we should impress on our public officials that when doing the town's business their oath of office requires them to work only for the town's good. I believe that any corporation when it makes an agreement with a town to do certain things should be made to live up to its agreement in all its parts. I believe that we should have better roads and believe the matter should be looked into carefully, so that the town's money should be spent to the best advantage and that larger appropriations should be made. I believe in standing by our schools. Education is something that cannot be taken away from those who receive it. I believe the postal free delivery should be extended to all. I believe the Seaconnet river should be opened as soon as possible to commerce. I believe that laws should be enacted for the benefit of our farmers and fishermen—these and other matters I believe should be carried through.

But while I appreciate the importance of citizenship my time is valuable and I want to make every blow count. What would you advise?

We believe that you spend your time most profitably in attending to our town meetings and in taking an active interest in the Good Government Club.

Citizen—Please state the object, policy and progress of the Club since organization.

Answer—For object of club see Article 2, Constitution, which reads—The object of the club shall be to keep before our citizens the necessity of their interest in public affairs; to shape public opinion on all questions which relate to the proper government of our town; to federate for the purpose the various moral forces of the town. To seek by these and other means to raise the property valuation, and to encourage every wise project for the promotion of the good order, prosperity and honor of Tiverton. For policy of club see Article 8, Constitution, which reads: Inasmuch as this club can be a power for good only as its acts shall appeal to the good judgment of our fellow citizens, regardless of their party affiliations, the club, as an organization, shall not be committed to any special policy upon public questions without a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, and no such action of the club shall be considered as binding upon any individual member.

The club has accomplished the following results: In the first place it has effected an organization. Organization is power in whatever line it is formed. When it consists of one hundred of the best citizens of the town united for the public good, the mere fact of there being an organization of this kind is a decided gain in the right direction. 2d. It has held since organization thirty-five meetings, at which there has been a discussion of some fifty questions. The idea of this was to bring before the public the important town matters so that the good and evil could be sorted out, and after the question had been thoroughly discussed, so that the truth of the matter had been obtained, a policy could be adopted to secure results.

The next thing to organization if you have something right is agitation. These meetings have been reported by the press and have had direct results in interesting the people in matters which would not have otherwise been brought so strongly to their attention. A few of the many questions discussed has been the License Question, Good Roads, Electric Car Facilities, Schools, Postal Free Delivery, Police, the election of officers solely on account of their fitness for office, etc. We have been instrumental, with our many friends who are not as yet members of the club, in electing the past three councils, and though they have not by any means carried out all the wishes of the club, it shows what organization will do and of the important power we hold in electing town officers. We have rendered much aid in sending to jail for illegal selling nearly every liquor dealer in town; some of them twice or three times. We have also cost them in fines, counsel fees, etc., thousands of dollars. We have eradicated a great deal of partisan spirit and there are more people at present ready to vote solely for the interest of the town than there has been for many years.

Through our influence several town and police officials, who we believed were working for their own selfish interest as against the interests of all, have severed their connection with the town's business. We have helped to keep good men in office, who objected to be owned by selfish interests. We have earned the respect of the honest law-abiding citizen of the town and we have earned and have the enmity of law breakers and selfish politicians.

We have assisted in having more money appropriated for highways and schools. We have assisted to some extent in deepening public interest and public acts in regard to better roads. We have assisted the electric road into a better understanding of what we expected from their franchise. We have helped make the town, so that the lawless element has not run it, at least in the southern part. We have stood for every reform and against every abuse in the town. We have made some mistakes, but they have been of the head rather than the heart. There never has been a perfect organization in the world's history and we do not claim that special honor.

The club starts into its fourth year of history encouraged by what it has been enabled to accomplish, and more than ever determined to have the good work go on.

Citizen—Yes, I am interested in the club and believe it is doing a good work. What can I do to help it along?

Answer—You can attend the meetings. Pay your dues if you owe any. Bring in new names of citizens interested in town affairs. Take an interest in the discussions. Bring in new subjects to debate. Bring in words of praise for town officials doing their duty. Bring in words of censure for town officials not doing their duty. When appointed to a committee be on hand and carry out to the best of your ability the wishes of the club. When the club by a two-thirds vote adopts a policy and you believe in it, use your best efforts to have that policy go through. Speak a good word for the club and uphold it against its enemies. The club's and the town's interest is the same and in fact is a part of your business interest. Figure for it in the same way you do your private affairs. Go to town meetings and vote right. These are a few of the many ways you can help the club.

Thanking you, the members of the club, and our many friends, for your assistance in the past and hoping for your hearty co-operation in the future,

We remain, sincerely yours,

ROBERT M. WYATT,
WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,
GEO. L. CHURCH,
HORACE L. ALMY,
Members of Executive Committee.

### THE LAND OF THE SKY.

#### To Asheville, Hot Springs and the Mountains of North Carolina.

In the mountains of the western part of North Carolina, in the far-famed "Land of the Sky," is a resort not only of pleasure, of comfort and rest, but one of health, the key of happiness. It is Asheville and the surrounding country, where the air is purer, the sky bluer, the clouds whiter, the mountain peaks finer, and the climate more delightful than any other place known in this country. Here is the haven for those who would for a little while lay down the cares of life; drink in the ozone of the mountains, and attempt to satiate the desire for the beautiful by gazing upon the picturesque panorama of mountain scenery. Pine covered slopes, deep-reaching to the winding rivers, lofty mountains towering into the blue haze and hidden from time to time in the mist of passing clouds entrance the soul and carry one in imagination far from the petty cares and vexations of the busy world.

A short ride—a little more than a night on the cars—and the traveler by the Southern Railway reaches the foothills of the Blue Ridge, up which, by many a winding way, the train climbs through scenery unrivalled on the American continent and equalled only in the mountain gorges of the Rockies. Just think of it! You wind in and out the mountains for nine miles and yet you have advanced but three miles on your journey. You see the railroad above you and below you, now on this side of the mountain and on the other, as it reaches upward toward the summit of the range, and the valleys you have traversed are lost below the clouds.

Asheville is particularly a health resort. Doctors send here their patients to gain that which medicine cannot give. Tourists come here for health, rest and pleasure. They find health in the exhilarating air and pleasure in the beauties which surround them, for on every side is the ever-new, the ever-changing and the ever beautiful hill-sides growing into mountains, and still further across the deep valleys and over the pine-clad slopes rise to loftier heights, peak beyond peak, until the eye can see no farther through the crystal atmosphere.

Impelled by the irresistible desire and longing to again see this lovely spot we leave the cold March winds of the North behind and upon that great main artery of the South, the Southern Railway, have sought this place which was made for those who have felt the blighting hand of disease, those who have grown weary with life's labors, those who want the fresh invigorating air, those who love the picturesque in nature, those who seek seclusion and retirement from the busy world and who for a brief time wish to revel in the delights which here abound.

Descripton and complete information furnished upon application. New York Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent.

### A Difficult Wife.

An Englishman thus describes the wife of his bosom in his will:

"Heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it. The strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustine, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Hermogenes, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character."—Exchange.

### A Popular Host.

Traveler—Eh? Has this hotel changed hands?

Clerk—Yes; the old landlord busted up; owed thousands of dollars to all the provision dealers in the neighborhood. For every $10 he took in he spent $20.

Traveler—Too bad, too bad! He's the only landlord I ever met who knew how to keep a hotel.

"William," said the eloquent orator, calling his private secretary to his desk, "did I say last night at the banquet, as the papers report me, that 'the dawn of a better day is upon us when political influence shall no longer be the passport to public office, and men shall be chosen to fill positions of honor and trust solely on their merits and their disinterested patriotism?'"

"Yes, sir," replied the private secretary. "The papers quote you correctly, senator."

"What a frightful quantity of champagne I must have drunk, William!" exclaimed the eloquent orator.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

# Women's Dep't.

### Work of the W. R. C.

Editors Woman's Journal:

Eighteen years' work of a woman's order deserves mention in your columns.

One woman's society has gone on its way for nearly two decades in comparative seclusion from the public eye. It seems desirable to lay before the readers of the Woman's Journal something of the result of the work of the patriotic women who organized in Denver, Col., in 1883, with a membership of only fifty, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The numbers are now about 143,000, with branches in every State but two.

This society is thoroughly independent, in rule and action, of the body to which it is the only recognized auxiliary. Its model was brought from Massachusetts by promoters of the "Union Board," a State society which then had the care of needy Union veterans and their dependent ones.

Since those days of small beginnings, the Woman's Relief Corps has raised and expended over two million dollars, not in charity but in philanthrophy. Instance the ten thousand dollars in cash and suplies sent within six months to Texas residents who were defenders of the national flag in the sixties. Read this case, sent to headquarters from the record of Mrs. Ada C. Work, local custodian of National W. R. C. funds:

At the time of the storm, this comrade of 72 years had a lucrative law practice. The storm left him penniless; he lost wife, daughter, son, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren, --every member of his household. He recovered only one body, that of his son. His beautiful home was swept away, his office and fine library destroyed, and for a time his mind was unbalanced. He is tenderly provided for by the G. A. R. and the W. R. C., and is now rapidly improving.

This is but one case among hundreds.

No true estimate of the Woman's Relief Corps can be had without mention of its educative influence upon a quarter of a million women who have served inside its halls and upon its committees. Copied in some respects from the exact methods of the army, its system of accounts, reports, and returns has brought these women to answer to actual rules, and through these rules to practice promptitude and definiteness. Is there anything more needed in the culture of the sex?

While this organization has carried on its beneficent relief without stint, it has also, through one National, 35 Departments, and nearly 3,000 local "Patriotic Instructors," placed the Balch system of the salute to the flag, and indeed the National flag, itself, in tens of thousands of public schools. It was the pioneer in this now popular movement.

Your excellent paper could not find space for mention of the women whose names and work are better known in the world because of the drill they have received here. But a brief sketch of the president, who, by an unwritten law, is never re-elected, will be interesting.

Mary L. Carr, of Longmont, Col., born and reared on the rocky coast of Maine; taught school in Illinois; and, having helped subdue the cactus bed of plains which skirt the eastern Rockies, has for thirty years, with her husband, the late Attorney-General Byron L. Carr been identified with most of the movements which give the State of Colorado its present character and standing in the world, including its belief in and work for political equality. Her strong convictions, legal mind, true heart, and bonhomie are a perpetual inspiration.—M. J. T.

Greeley, Col., March 16, 1901.

### The Pan-American Exposition.

It is expected that the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. (which means All-American), will bring together the representation of everything that is best in the three hundred years' growth and development of the three Americas—North, South, and Central. A beautiful booklet bearing a miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which is sent out free by the Bureau of Publicity, gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise, upon which about $10,000,000 is being spent. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long. The illustrations show the splendid group of buildings erected by the National Government which includes the Government Exhibits, the Electricity Building, the Temple of Music, the Plaza, the Agricultural Building, and many other features that will make the Exposition attractive.

Extraordinary interest will attach to the exhibits from the South American Republics, from Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West India Islands. The resources of Mexico and of Canada will be shown.

While there will not be a separate exposition building for women, their exhibits will be shown in the various divisions. The Board of Women Managers, having a membership of twenty-five representative women, will make it their work to bring to public attention the distinctive achievements of women in the arts and sciences.

The board will have headquarters during the Exposition in a building formerly occupied by the Country Club. It has been remodelled and handsomely furnished, and will be known as the Women's Building.

The Woman's Christian Association of Buffalo has arranged for the building of a lodging house for women within a short distance of the Pan American grounds, to be known as the Women's Christian Association Lodge. It will contain nearly 150 clean, wholesome rooms, which the Association proposes to offer at prices ranging from $1 to $2 a day.

The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the Exposition, which will open May 1 and continue six months.—F. M. A.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, in a recent address at the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held in Philadelphia, answered the question, "Should the Higher Education of Women Differ from that of Men?" Her address was published in the New York Educational Review for January, and is now issued in pamphlet form. It is clear, logical, and full of refreshing common sense. Some courage must have been required to present these radical views before so conservative an audience. President Thomas is to be congratulated on the skill with which she has marshalled her arguments.

To be poor, and seem to be poor, is a certain way never to rise.—Goldsmith.

### A Famous River Pilot.

The Canadian voyageurs are described in the April St. Nicholas in the fourth of Cleveland Moffett's papers on "Careers of Danger and Daring."

Let us stand on the long iron bridge that spans the St. Lawrence just above Montreal, the very place to study the river as it narrows and runs swifter for its smashing plunge through yonder rapids to the east, the dreaded Lachine Rapids, whose snarling teeth flash white in the sun. Look down into the greenish rush, and see how the waters hurl past these good stone piers, sharp-pointed up-stream against the tearing of winter ice! Here goes the torrent of Niagara and the inland ocean of Superior and Erie and Ontario, all crushed into a funnel of land by this big island at the left that blocks the flow, and gorged by the inpour of the Ottawa a few miles back that brings down the floods of southern Canada. As fast as a horse can gallop runs the river here, and faster and faster it goes as the long slant takes it, ten, twelve, fourteen miles an hour (which is something for a river), until a dozen islands strewn across the funnel's lower end goad the rapids to their greatest rage. Here is where they kill. Then suddenly all is quiet, and the river, spreading to a triple width, rests, after its madness, in Montreal's placid harbor.

Standing here, I think of my first experience in shooting these rapids (it was on one of the large river boats), and I must confess that it gave me no very thrilling sense of danger. There were two or three plunges, to be sure, at the steepest part, and a little swaying or lurching, but, so far as movement goes, nothing to disturb one accustomed to the vicissitudes of, say, ordinary trolley-car navigation. However, when I came to the reason of this fairly smooth descent, and saw what it means to stand at the wheel through that treacherous channel, I found my wonder growing. I thought of the lion-tamer, whose skill is shown not so much by what happens while he is in the cage as by what does not happen. A hundred ways there are of doing the wrong thing with one of these boats, and only a single way of doing the right thing. For four miles the pilot must race along a squirming, twisting, plunging thread of water, that leaps ahead like a greyhound, and changes its crookedness somewhat from day to day with wind and tide. In that thread alone is safety; elsewhere is ruin and wreck. Instantly he must read the message of a boiling eddy or the menace of a beckoning reef, and take it this way or that instantly, for there are the hungry rocks on either hand. He must know things without seeing them; must feel the pulse of the rapids, as it were, so that when a mist clouds his view, or the shine of a low-hung rainbow dazzles him, he may still go right. It is a fact that with all the pilots in this pilot-land, and all the hardy watermen born and brought up on the St. Lawrence, there are not ten—perhaps not six—men in Canada today, French or English or Indian, who would dare this peril. For all other rapids of the route the Gallop Rapids, the Split-rock Rapids, the Cascades, and the rest, there are pilots in plenty; but not for these of Lachine. And, to use the same simile again, I saw that the shooting of these Lachine Rapids is like the taming of a particularly fierce lion; it is a business by itself that few men care to undertake.

So it came that I sought out one of these few, Fred Ouillette, pilot, and son of a pilot, an idol in the company's eyes, a hero to the boys of Montreal, a figure to be stared at always by anxious passengers as he peers through the window atop the forward deck, a man whom the people point to as he passes: "There's the fellow that took us through the rapids. That's Ouillette." This unsought notoriety has made him shy. He does not like to talk about his work or tell you how it feels to do this thing. A dash of Indian blood is in him, with some of the silent, stoic, Indian nature. Yet certain facts he vouchsafed, when I went to his home, that help one to an understanding of his life.

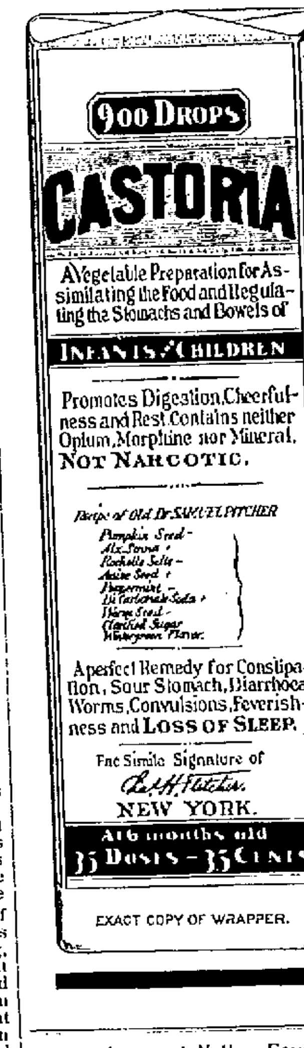
He emphasized this, for instance, as essential in a man who would face that fury of waters with many lives in his keeping: he must not be afraid. One would say that the rapids feel where the mastery is, whether with them or with the pilot, and woe to him if pounding heart or wavering hand betray him. The rapids will have no mercy. And there are pilots, it appears, who know the Lachine Rapids, every foot of them, and could do Ouillette's work perfectly if Ouillette were standing near, yet would fail utterly if left alone. Every danger they can overcome but the one that lies in themselves. They cannot brave their own fear. He cited the case of a pilot's son who had worked in the Lachine Rapids for years, helping his father, and learned the river as well as a man can know it. At the old man's death, this son announced that he would take his father's place, and shoot the rapids as they had always done; yet a season passed, then a second season, and always he postponed beginning, and, with one excuse or another, took his boats through the Lachine Canal, a safe but tame short cut, not likely to draw tourists.

### "Why Don't it Bust?"

We quote from the April Century an anecdote related as one of "A Woman's Experiences During the Siege of Vicksburg."

Speaking of fuses, the rector told us one day a very funny thing he had seen during one of his trips to town. Every day, as long as the siege continued, he crossed that hospital ridge and passed over the most exposed streets on his way to the church, always carrying with him his pocket communion service, apparently standing an even chance of burying the dead, comforting the dying, or being himself brought home maimed or cold in death. His leaving was a daily anguish to those who watched him vanish over the brow of the hill. One evening, coming back in the dusk he saw a burly wagoner slip off his horse and get under it in a hurry. His head appeared, bobbing out first from one side, then from the other. Above him in the air, bobbing too, and with a quick, uneasy motion, was a luminous spark. After a full minute spent in vigorous dodging, the man came out to prospect. The supposed fuse was still there, burning brilliantly. "Darn the thing!" he grunted "Why don't it bust?" He had been playing hide-and-seek for sixty seconds with a fine specimen of our Southern lightning-bug, or firefly!

"Your little birdie has been very, very ill," she wrote to the young man. "It was some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctor said I must have perfect rest and quiet and that I must think of nothing. And all the time, dear George, I thought constantly of you." The young man read it over and then read it through again very slowly and put it in his pocket and went out under the silent stars and kept thinking and thinking and thinking. He only kept on thinking.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### Mosquitos and Yellow Fever.

A more serious charge than that of spreading malaria is brought against the mosquito in the April Century, the writer being the Chief Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

The latest news, which comes to us with the authority of the Yellow Fever Commission of the United States Army, would seem to indicate that, great as are the discomforts which mosquitos occasion through their tormenting bites, and great as is their destructive effect upon human health through the transfer of malaria, they exert still another and most maleficent influence by the transfer of yellow fever. The immediate cause of yellow fever is still disputed. Neither the *Bacillus X* of Sternberg nor the *Bacillus icteroides* of Sanerelli now seems to be the causative organism of this terrible disease, and the true nature of the germ—for it is a germ-disease—is yet to be ascertained. The experiments of last summer and winter made in government hospitals in Cuba show with a reasonable degree of certainty that mosquitos which have bitten patients suffering with the yellow fever may, and do, upon biting healthy persons, convey the disease. In this case, however, it is not *Anopheles* which is the active agent in the transfer, but a species of *Culex* known as *Culex fasciatus*, or *Culex tæniatus*, a form which, while it ha always been placed in the genus *Culex*, seems, according to Theobold, the English authority, to present structural differences of sufficient importance to warrant the erection of a new genus called *Stegomyia*. Should the careful experimentation which will follow prove the validity of this discovery of our army medical men, the true germ of yellow fever will probably prove to be a protozoon—that is to say, an animal—instead of one of the bacteria—that is to say, a plant. Possibilities of the establishment of such a truth are far-reaching for inhabitants of tropical regions, and its influence upon some of our Southern ports and upon our new insular possessions will be great.

### That some time.

Gaylord—Glad to have met you, old boy. Come up and see me some time.

Meeker—I declare, it's too bad! It will be impossible for me to come then. I've an engagement elsewhere. So sorry.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Kerrigan—Kape shtill foive minutes, for the love av hivin!

Mrs. Kerrigan (six children crying and fighting)—Phat fer?

Mr. Kerrigan—Oi want to give this moind cure took a fair trial. Oi want to see can Oi convince mesilf thot there is no such thing ez matrimony.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can always be relied on to cure promptly all throat and lung affections. This wonderful medicine has a record of over fifty years, and performs today the speediest cures of colds in the throat, chest and lungs. It is the best cough remedy known.

**For Over Fifty Years**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

The United States produces 2,220 pounds of grain to every inhabitant, England only 3-0 pounds.

### Big Dinners.

Every day in this city thousands of persons eat too much at dinner, and, as a consequence, suffer from Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c. If these will take just one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after eating, they will be surprised by the entire absence of those unpleasant feelings which daily distress them, and may continue in their improper course of eating big dinners without fear. Only one little pill, remember.

A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.—George Eliot.

It has been fully demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This distinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane in the nasal passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for fifty cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. It spreads over the membrane, is absorbed and relief is immediate.

France grows 100,000,000 oysters a year, which are sold for ten dollars per 1,000.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

The banana is 44 times more productive than the potato, and 131 times more so than wheat.

Derangement of the Liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

English people eat, on an average 20 pounds' weight of food in a year, a total of of 7,1650 tons.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

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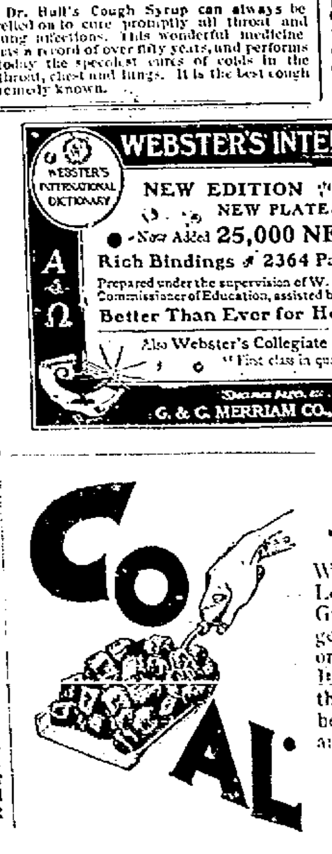


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# AND - TO-MORROW'S - PAY - DAY.

Did your dollars ever look half so big to you? Did you ever dream that a week's earnings could buy half as much home comfort for you? This sacrifice sale has been a great find for those who study to make their dollars go the farthest.

Saturday will be the big day of course. Thousands of dollars' worth of furniture gladness that will go from us to you. "First come, first served," we are obliged to say, you can buy to-day and we'll deliver the goods when you say so. Your convenience we wish to serve.

## A Few Safe Investments Itemized:

### Kitchen.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8 Plymouth Range, | $30 00 | $23 00 |
| Set Stove ware, | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Cooking Table, | 3 00 | 1 75 |
| Wash Boiler, | 1 37 | 89 |
| Pair Tubs, | 1 87 | 1 40 |
| Nickel Lamps, | 2 50 | 1 15 |
| Kitchen Clock, | 3 00 | 1 00 |
| Door Mat, | 1 25 | 89 |

### Dining Room.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| 8-foot Ex. Table, | $12 00 | $7 00 |
| Set 6 Chairs, | 14 00 | 9 00 |
| Set 6 Chairs (leather), | 35 00 | 23 00 |
| Oak Sideboard, | 55 00 | 29 50 |
| Oak Serving Table, | 18 00 | 11 00 |
| Oak China Closet, | 15 00 | 10 00 |
| 112-piece Dinner Set, | 16 00 | 9 00 |
| Pair Dining Room Pictures, | 6 00 | 3 00 |

### Library.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| No. 7, Couch, | $17 00 | $7 50 |
| Morris Chair, | 9 00 | 6 25 |
| No. 830, Arm Rocker, | 13 50 | 6 00 |
| No. 953, Arm Rocker, | 12 00 | 7 50 |
| No. 847, Library Table with Drawers, | 18 00 | 12 00 |
| 5 Shelf Book Case, | 16 00 | 11 00 |
| No. 415, Oak Desk, | 14 00 | 6 50 |
| Palm Stand, | 3 75 | 2 00 |

### Parlor.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, Mahogany Frame and Silk Damask, | $55 00 | $37 50 |
| 1 Music Cabinet, | 10 00 | 6 50 |
| 1 Mahogany Finished Table, | 12 00 | 7 00 |
| 1 " " Tabourette, | 4 50 | 2 50 |
| 1 Parlor Lamp, | 9 00 | 5 25 |
| 1 Parlor Mirror, | 8 50 | 5 25 |
| India Stool, in Rattan and Silk Plush, | 3 50 | 2 00 |
| Reception Chair in Gold, | 12 50 | 6 00 |

### Chamber.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Mahogany Finished Chamber Set, 8 pieces, | $58 00 | $35 00 |
| 1 All Iron Frame Spring, | 5 50 | 4 00 |
| 1 Fibre Curled Hair T. & B. Mattress, | 9 00 | 6 50 |
| No. 341 Brass Trimmed Bed, | 21 00 | 14 00 |
| 1 Oak Chiffonier, | 18 00 | 11 00 |
| 10-Piece Toilet Set, | 9 00 | 5 25 |
| Gent's Shaving Stand, | 7 00 | 4 50 |
| Toilet Table (ladies), | 5 00 | 3 00 |

### Hall.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Oak Hall Stand, | $9 00 | $6 00 |
| 1 English Clothes Pole, | 2 75 | 1 45 |
| 1 Umbrella Holder (blue decorated), | 3 50 | 2 00 |
| 1 Hall Table and Mirror, | 15 00 | 8 00 |

HALL—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Hall Chair, | 6 50 | 4 25 |
| Stair Tracking, | 15 | 10 |
| Hall Rugs (Smyrna), | 6 00 | 4 00 |
| Wool Bordered Mats, | 3 50 | 2 00 |

### Carpetings.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| Moquette Carpets, made and laid, | $1 45 | $1 00 |
| All Wool Ingrains, | 85 | 55 |
| Inlaid Linoleum, | 1 60 | 1 35 |
| Linoleum, | 75 | 45 |
| Jute Rugs, 9x12, | 13 00 | 7 50 |
| Smyrna Rugs, 9x12, | 25 00 | 17 00 |
| Rubber Door Mats, | 1 37 | 1 00 |
| Straw Matting, per yard, | 40 | 25 |

### Miscellaneous.

| | WAS | NOW |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Combination Desk and Bookcase, | $25 00 | $15 00 |
| 1 Wardrobe, | | |
| 1 Chaval Mirror 6 feet high, | 25 00 | 16 00 |
| 1 Mantel Clock, | 8 00 | 4 00 |
| 1 Solid Cherry Sideboard, only one, | 27 00 | 8 00 |
| 1 Silver Pudding Dish, with separate dish, inside dish, quadruple plate, | 10 00 | 5 00 |
| 1 Silver Nut Dish, quadruple plate, | 9 00 | 4 50 |
| 1 Silver Cake Basket, quadruple plate, | 4 50 | 2 25 |

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MISS E. M. TILLEY,
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SATURDAY, March 30, 1901.

NOTES.

THE COOKES OF RHODE ISLAND DESCENDANTS OF WALTER COOKE OF WEYMOUTH, MASS. 1613-1870:

BY H. RUTH COOKE.

VI.

Experience[2] Cooke (9) married 1650. Dr. Peter Adams, born 1653, son of Peter (Henry). He died December 8, 1723; a medical doctor; she a teacher, Savage says, without proof or where she taught. Since writing the above, I have learned that the History of Medfield, by Tilden, proves that Experience Cooke taught school previous to her marriage to Dr. Peter Adams, as he, in 1680, received £2 9 11 for his wife's keeping school. Mr. William Hubbard (father of Rev. William Hubbard, who wrote a work entitled "Present State of New England", printed in London in 1678) gave an acre of land in Ipswich toward the founding of a grammar school, and was a feoffee of that institution from its foundation in 1650 till his removal to Boston in 1662. His son, Rev. William, was feoffee in 1665 of same school (page 168, Hammat Papers of Ipswich.) Again John (Robert) Crosse, in his will, dated November 5, 1650, gives his dang hte Susanna his farm and one hundred pounds, "but in case my daughter doth depart this life without issue leaving behind her, then my will is to give the said hundred pounds to the town of Ipswich to remain towards the maintainance of a Free School forever, the which is to be ordered and disposed of by the officers of the Church of Ipswich for the said work" (page 67 Hammatt Papers).

But his daughter left a son, Thomas Hammond, for on same papers, page 19, it says: "At a meeting among the Selectmen of Ipswich, 21: 2: 1705-6, whereas Mr. Thomas Hammond, of this town, is come to reside upon ye farm, yt his late grandfather, John Cross, gave to his daughter, ye sd. Hammond's mother, sd Hammond being ye only surviving heir yt we know of to P (possess) land, and other lands of his late father Hammond dyed seized of". Ipswich was a long way from Mendon, the home of Experience, but Hammonds found their way to Mendon, and married into this Cooke family, as see below. Can any one say whether Experience taught in Ipswich school? Children were:

41 Rachel[3] Adams, born at Mendon, Mass., February 1, 1680; married, 1706, Samuel Hill. She died, 1758, in Medway, once a part of Medfield, Mass.

42 Experience[3] Adams, born Medway, Mass., January 28, 1682; died young.

43 Peter[3] Adams, born Medway, Mass., May 9, 1684; married July 7, 1710, Sarah Hill, of Medway, Mass., daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Twitchell) Hill; Sarah born 1684, died at Wrentham, Mass., April 20, 1747; he settled in Wrentham, which was taken from Dedham, Mass., in 1673, now called Franklin, Mass. The Indian name of the town was Wallomapogge, and within the region of a vast bed of anthracite coal (see New England Gazeteer by John Hayward, 1839).

44 Joseph[3] Adams, born at Medwry, Mass., September 1, 1687, inherited the homestead in Medway and gave it to the son of his sister, Nathan Daniels, whom, from a child, he had brought up.

45 Catherine[3] Adams, born Medway, December 15, 1689, married Joseph Ellis, says author of Adams Genealogy; yet History of Medway says: Joseph Ellis, son of John and Mary (Hill) Ellis, married first, Elizabeth, who died January 14, 1718; married, second, June 16, 1719, Tamezin Adams, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Adams.

46 Ebenezer[3] Adams, born at Medway, August 2, 1693.

47 Experience[3] Adams, born March 2, 1695; married December 6, 1718, Samuel Daniel, born December 25, 1693, and died 1789, son of Joseph and Bethiah (Partridge) Daniel; he married second, October 20, 1733, Sarah Phipps, as his wife, Experience, died March 28, 1731.

48 George[3] Adams, born at Medfield, Mass., January 16, 1699; married March 13, 1723, Sarah Partridge, born 1702, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Partridge.

This Adams family was the same family that President John Adams was of as he had for his ancestors Joseph[1] Adams, brother of Peter[1] Adams, father-in-law of Experience[2] Cooke, daughter of Walter[1] Cooke. President John Adams was son of Deacon John[4] Adams (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Henry[1]), and President John Adams married Abigail, daughter of Rev. William Smith, minister of Weymouth, Mass.

Dr. Peter[3] Adams had a brother, Joseph[3] Adams, who married Hannah[3] Bass, daughter of John Bass and Ruth Alden, daughter of Hon. John Alden and Priscilla Mullins (or Molcyn). John and Ruth (Alden) Bass had another daughter, Sarah Bass, born 29: 1: 1672, who married January 7, 1692, Ephraim[3] Thayer, son of Shadrach[2], son of Thomas[1] Thayer and Margery, of interest here, on account of the many Thayer marriages to follow, in this family of Walter Cooke, and because they were all relatives.

Children of Ephraim and Sarah (Bass) Thayer were:

(a) Sarah Thayer, born February, 1693, married Seth Dorman.

(b) Ephraim Thayer, born July, 1694, married Mary Copeland.

(c) Philip Thayer, born April, 1696, married Mary Wilson.

(d) Hannah Thayer, born January, 1698, married Nathaniel Blanchard.

(e) Joseph Thayer, born July, 1699, married Sarah Faxon.

(f) Shadrach Thayer, born April, 1701, married Rachel White.

(g) Christopher Thayer, born March, 1703, married Mary Morse.

(h) Ruth Thayer, born April, 1704, married John Capen.

(i) Esther Thayer, born July, 1705, married Moses French.

(j) Naphthali Thayer, born January 1707, married Bathsheba Bass.

(k) Peter Thayer, born July, 1708, married Anna Porter.

(l) Priscilla Thayer, born March, 1710, married Elijah Hayden.

(m) James Thayer, born March, 1712, married Deborah Arnold.

(n) Abigail Thayer, born November, 1713, married Dr. Benjamin Richards.

These fourteen children, with their parents, all took the sacrament, at one Communion Service, says A. H. Pitkin, in his Thayer Ancestry.

The grandfather of this family was Shadrach Thayer, who married Mary Bartlett, 1: 11: 1656, and had Tryall Thayer, born 7: 12: 1657; and the mother died, and Shadrach married second, Deliverance Priest, who lived until January 17, 1723. Shadrach died October 19, 1678, and Ephraim, father of the above fourteen children, was Deliverance's last child; whose children were:

(a) Freelove Thayer, born 30: 4: 1652; died 5: 6: 1662.

(b) Mary Thayer, born 1: 2: 1663.

(c) Timothy Thayer, born 3: 7: 1666.

(d) Samuel Thayer, born September 7, 1667.

(e) Ephraim Thayer, born 17: 11: 1668; died January 15, 1757; married Sarah Bass aforesaid, whose brothers and sisters were:

I. John Bass, married Abigail Adams; II. Samuel Bass, married Mary (Adams) Webb; III. Ruth Bass; IV. Joseph Bass, married Mary Belcher; V. Hannah Bass, married Joseph Adams, aforesaid; VI. Mary Bass, married Christopher Webb; VII. Sarah Bass, married Ephraim Thayer, aforesaid; she was born December 11, 1672, died 1: 9: 1751.

(f) Hannah Thayer, born 8: 2: 1672; died 5: 12: 1677.

(g) William Thayer, born 1: 6: 1675.

Shadrach Thayer (f) married Rachel White, whose brothers and sisters were:

I. Susannah White, born March 12, 1689, married Richard Thayer.

II. Mary White, born September 12, 1690, married Lieutenant Richard Thayer.

III. Lydia White, born September 4, 1693, married Joseph Pray.

IV. Ann White, born October 14, 1696, married William Wild.

V. Thankful White, born April 17, 1700, married Isaac Newcomb.

VI. Elisha White, born June 16, 1702, died July 1 1702.

VII. Rachel White, born March 20, 1703, married Shadrach Thayer aforesaid.

VIII. Matthew White, born April 17, 1701.

IX. Samuel White, born May 4, 1706, died young.

X. Experience White, born January 1, 1707, married Abigail Neale.

XI. Samuel White, born April 2, 1710.

The great grandfather of the family of Dr. Peter and Experience (Cooke) Adams was Henry Adams, who came in 1634, with 8 sons, Henry, Thomas, Capt. Samuel, Jonathan, Peter (father of Dr. Peter and great grandfather of President John Adams), John, Joseph and Edward. Their father, Henry Adams, had forty acres of land granted him in Braintree, Mass., Febuary, 1641, having taken flight, with his eight sons, says "History of Sherburne", "from the dragon persecution, in Devonshire, England".

His son, Henry[2] Adams, married Elizabeth Paine, 17:8:1613, daughter of Moses Paine, an early settler of Braintree, Mass., buried there, 21:1:1613; leaving children, Moses, Elizabeth, and Stephen; thus Elizabeth, without a mother, soon made a home for herself, and married as aforesaid; and in 1649, went to Medfield, Mass. Here her husband was a lieutenant of a Trained Band, and bought 256 acres of land at Sherburne, Vermont, and was massacred by the Indians, at his own door, February 21, 1678; and eight days after, his wife was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket in the house of her minister, Rev. Mr. Wilson, February 29, 1675. Her children were:

(a) Eleazer Adams, born 1611.

(b) Jasper Adams, born 1617.

(c) Elizabeth Adams, born 1619, in Medfield, Mass., married Deacon John Harding.

(d) John Adams, born July 14, 1652.

(e) Moses Adams, born October 26, 1651.

(f) Henry Adams, born November 19, 1657.

(g) Samuel Adams, born December 10, 1661.

Their Uncle Stephen Adams, brother to their father, Henry[2] Adams, married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Bass, 15:9:1651, whose children were:

(a) Stephen Bass, born 5:1:1652.

(b) Samuel Bass, born 10:4:1651.

(c) Hannah Bass, born 28:11:1655.

(d) Sarah Bass, born 1:9:1657.

(e) Moses Bass, born 26:1:1660.

(f) John Bass, born 21:7:1666.

(g) Lydia Bass, born 20:7:1670.

Stephen Bass (a) married Ellen Veasey, February 20, 1681. Children were,

(h) Stephen Bass, born November 7, 1682.

(i) Ellen Bass, born 12:8:1684.

(j) Samuel Bass, born 1689.

Father died of small pox, May 21, 1690; his widow married, second, 5:8:1691, Joseph Crosby.

Grandfather of Experience (Cook) Adams' children was Peter[1] Adams, whose wife was Rachel, and they appeared in Medfield, Mass., in 1652, with their son John, and in 1652 Peter is recorded as having a family of three persons. In the Indian raid of 1675, his house was burned and with others he sent a petition to the General Court for aid. He died in 1690. Inventory of his estate was taken October 23, 1690. See New England Genealogical Register, vol. 48, pp. 191-2.

Peter and Rachel Adams' children were:

(a) John Adams, born at Braintree, Mass., married at Medfield, April 2, 1685, Michal, daughter of Richard and Michal (Jennison) Bloice or Bloie, of Watertown; Michal Jennison was daughter of Richard and Mychal Jennison. Michal Bloice was born April 3, 1664, and died April 14, 1752. April 30, 1723, this John Adams received one and one half shares of the common and undivided lands of Canterbury, Conn. He made his will February 14, 1724, and mentioned his wife, Michael, and his daughter Ruth Paine and his son Michael Adams, and Richard Adams to have ⅞ of 40 acres, bought of William Johnson and Mr. Elias Paine for convenience of a saw-mill. Settlement of this John Adams estate on Canterbury books, Vol. 5, page 303. This John, son John Adams, married Abigail (Cleveland) Brown, she widow of —— Brown, when Adams married her, and April 17, 1752, when he was 57 years old, joined those who formed the Separatist Church, in Canterbury, Conn. He died ten years later (see his grave stone); wife died 1782.

(b) Dr. Peter Adams, born 1653, July 20; married 1680, Experience Cooke, aforesaid.

(c) Rachel Adams, born at Braintree, Mass., married, 1671, George Fairbanks, son of George and Mary (Adams) Fairbanks. She died 1678.

(d) Hannah Adams, born at Medfield, June 6, 1655, married, first, 1674, John Fisher, son of Joshua, born 1652 in Dedham, came to Medfield, 1672, had house burned by Indians, and died. Hannah married, second, 1780, Joseph Metcalf, son of John. He was sexton, of Coventry, and his first wife was Sarah Bowers, who died 1727. Joseph died 1741. Hannah died 1746.

(e) Mary Adams, born in Medfield, March 1, 1661; died unmarried, 1701.

(f) Jonathan Adams, born in Medfield, July 11, 1663; died 1664.

(g) Jonathan Adams, born in Medfield, May 15, 1664.

(h) Ruth Adams, born in Medfield, June 20, 1665.

(i) Joseph Adams, born in Medfield, August 24, 1668; married Mary Davenport, daughter of Charles; removed to Canterbury, Conn., as March 10, 1720, Joseph Adams, of Medfield, bought of John Cady a house and 80 acres in Canterbury, where his brother John Adams was.

(j) Dr. Samuel Adams, born April 2, 1671, in Medfield; married, November 11, 1703, Sarah Sabin. (Cookes of both Rhode Island families married Sabins.)

(k) Henry Adams, born January 6, 1673; died young.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

1881. SMITH—Can any one identify the following men, whom I find in Crary's Rhode Island regiment in 1776—John Smith, drummer; Josiah Smith, Ezeck Smith, privates?—P. W.

1882. WHITE—Who was the William White who was on board the ship "Junius Brutus", Jno. Leach, Commander, July 15, 1780? His age was given as 20.—H. T.

1883. BALLARD—Who were the ancestors of Joshua Ballard and his wife Elizabeth Phillips, who were married February 28, 1665?

Who was Joseph Ballard, born January 26, 1666?

Who was Lydia Ballard, who was born April 30, 1657? Does this mean Ballard?—J. B.

ANSWERS.

970. PECKHAM—Barber Peckham's second wife was Sarah Sheffield, of Block Island. They were married in June, 1731, in South Kingstown, R. I.—P. D. H.

Sanctuary 29, Shepherds of America.

Pastor—Robert Campbell.
Sub-Pastor—Michael Kirby.
Financial Scribe—Thomas Jones.
Treasurer—Joseph Taylor.
Recording Scribe—S. A. Hilton.
First Attendant—Michael O'Brien.
Second Attendant—George Sultzer.
Committee on By-Laws—George Sultzer, Robert Campbell, S. A. Hilton.

Officers were installed as above Monday evening. Three candidates were initiated and a collation was served.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Thomas Murphy and Frank F. Nolan, both of the City and County of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, &c., (Mary A. Nolan, wife of the said Frank F. Nolan, joining therein in release of dower), to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island and established in said City of Newport, dated September 11, 1891, and recorded in Volume 30 of the Mortgages Land Evidence of said City of Newport, at pages 150 and 151, which said Mortgage Deed and the note and claim thereby secured were afterwards assigned, transferred and set over by the said Island Savings Bank to Alexander O'D. Taylor, of said City of Newport, by deed of assignment dated April 17, 1896, and recorded in Volume 28 of the said Mortgages Land Evidence, at pages 323 and 324, and which said Mortgage Deed and note and claim were afterwards assigned, transferred and set over by the said Alexander O'D. Taylor to the said Mary A. Nolan by deed of assignment, dated December 28, 1897, and duly recorded in the said Mortgages Land Evidence, the undersigned will sell the parcel of land and property hereinafter described, at public auction, upon the said premises, on MONDAY, April 22, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon (the condition of said Mortgage Deed having been broken), to wit: all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in said City of Newport and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Southwesterly, on Friendship street, sixty (60) feet; Northwesterly, on land now or formerly of John Shanahan, one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; Northeasterly, on land of or formerly of William A. Freeborne, sixty feet and thirty-five hundredths of a foot (60.35); and Southeasterly, on land now or formerly of William A. Freeborne, one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet, being lot numbered "27" on a plot of the partition of certain lands between Thomas W. Freeborne and others, on record in the City Clerk's Office in said City of Newport, Land Evidence, Vol. 32, p. 566, and being the same premises heretofore conveyed to the said Thomas Murphy and Frank F. Nolan by deed bearing date September 11, A. D. 1891.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice that she intends to bid on said property at said sale thereof.

MARY A. NOLAN,
Assignee of the Mortgagee.

3-30-4w